SATURDAY NIGHT

VICTORIA: Garden City

by Jim Nesbitt and Melwyn Breen

New Hope for Arms Planning

AUGUST 8, 1950 VOL. 65, NO. 44

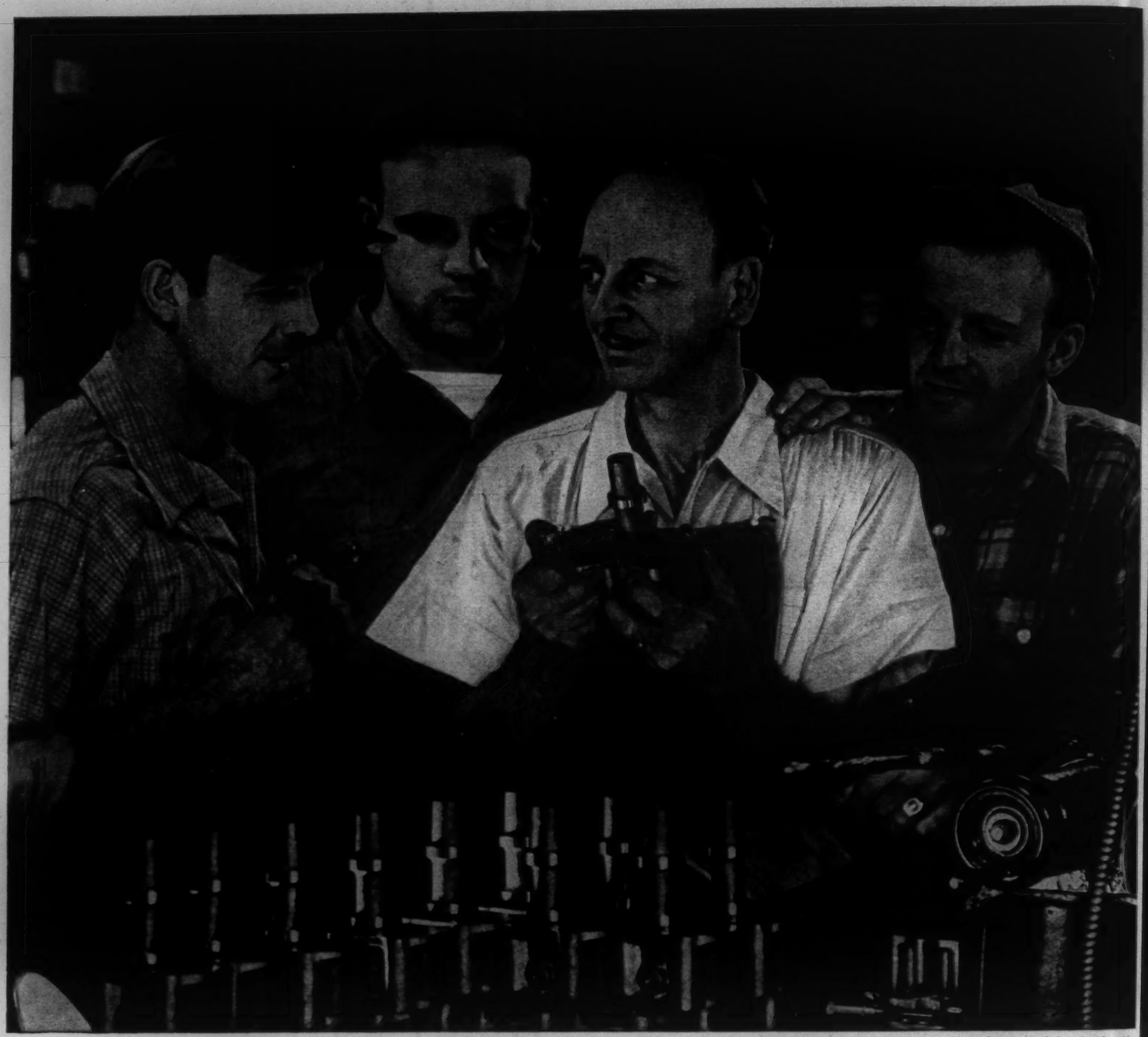
—Both

OLD FORT HENRY: *Today's museum-piece, yesterday's headlines.*

10c

Willson Woodside on Stalin's Next Move

Your August Menus - Hot or Cold



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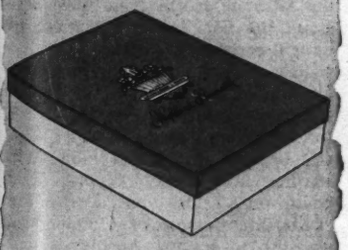

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: A century and a quarter ago Fort Henry was built at Kingston to repel a possible American invasion. Now in restored form since Aug. 1, 1938, its purpose is exactly reversed. It's there to attract the tourists. Yet it is a grim reminder that it once commanded a strategic importance as watchdog for supplies from Montreal. Opened by the late Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, the Fort remembered him with a gun salute on July 26. Today its ancient cannon, ditch and flanking towers are still manned by a garrison accoutred in the gaudy uniforms of old but deadly war.

—*Photo by Michael Roth.*

Highlights: Victoria, BC, is open to influence of several varieties, not only English (Page 8) . . . India is more terrified of Western Imperialism than of Communism; she must be courted as a princess, not as a slave-girl (Page 11) . . . Will Stalin launch a general war before the West can mobilize or will he continue to draw us into satellite wars? (Page 14) . . . Menus, from supper for a mother-in-law to a gypsy picnic (Page 26) . . . In Ottawa on August 8 the four members of JIMC meet for the first time to discuss Canadian-U.S. defence and industrial plans (Page 32) . . . He's friends with bank "brass" or cub reporters (Page 33).

Preview: Where does Canada stand in the current World War Two-and-a-Half? Or rather where should she be standing? Next week Col. Wallace Goforth and Ottawa Editor Michael Barkway do some plain talking in two articles. Assistant Editor Gordon McCaffrey, now on a tour of Europe, writes "The Case of the Clutching Hand". . . Illegitimacy and adoption were involved in a recent Supreme Court decision. Read "The Unwed Mother: Her Right to Her Child". . . Assistant Financial Editor Michael Young asks in *Business Front* "Are Newsprint Makers Big Bad Wolves?" as some Americans are making out.

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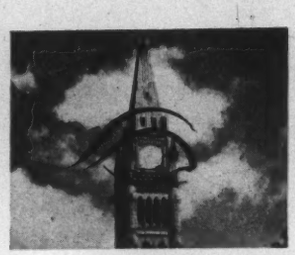

OTTAWA VIEW

TIME OF DECISION

EARLY in the week there seemed to be a real chance that the Cabinet would have second thoughts about the Korean crisis. This Wednesday's meeting looked like being even more crucial than that of two weeks ago which sent RCAF North Stars to join the airlift and approved some minor increases in the defence forces.

Many factors combined to encourage second thoughts. It was increasingly clear that even if the American forces succeed in holding their bridgehead in Korea, the reconquest of the country may be a long business: forces organized now are not likely to be too late. The British and Australian decision to furnish ground troops, which could not be ready for some months, underlined this. It also emphasized the political importance of contributions from other UN members besides the Americans.

Almost equally important was the fact that the Cabinet had at last found time for a more thorough review of the situation. The long ride on Mackenzie King's funeral train to Toronto gave them the chance for a protracted discussion free from routine business.

As a result, when Ministers met for this week's meeting they had a far better general view of the situation than they had two weeks ago. At that meeting they did little more than approve a paper which had come up via the Chiefs of Staffs Committee and Cabinet Defence Committee.

GROUND TROOPS?

THIS week's discussion was bound to centre on the provision of ground troops for Korea. The method of Canadian participation was uncertain, but there seemed to be a case for recruiting a volunteer force to serve directly under UN Command rather than detaching any part of existing formations. The important question was not "How" but "Whether."

Canadian ground troops could only be a small force anyway. But the Government's decision on this was expected to symbolize its attitude to the new international situation. If it decided to send, or recruit, a force for Korea, it would have to summon Parliament. And if it meant business, Parliament would have to meet soon. But not too soon, because troops for Korea would be only a part—actually a small part—of the whole rearmament drive.

There would have to be legislation to implement the promise of arms aid to Europe; there would have to be new powers to regulate industrial mobilization; and there would have to be a new fiscal program to provide funds. The Government is bound to need some weeks to work out a balanced program of rearmament.

This week's cabinet meeting, it seemed at the week-end, could not grasp all the problems at once. But at least it was expected to show whether the Government was at last making a serious effort to meet the new international situation.

OUR ALLIES' DECISIONS

FROM the financial and economic point of view the outlook will be greatly influenced by two things, not wholly within Canadian control:

1. The scale and range of U.S. defence purchases here. It will certainly be far larger than the $25 million a year maximum of Defence Secretary Johnson's pre-Korea announcement.

2. The scale and range of our own arms aid to Europe. The decision to provide such aid was one of the most important of the cabinet's early reactions to Korea. But the Western European Powers have not yet decided what they want, nor has the Government yet set the limit on what we are prepared to give.

MR. MENZIES' VISIT

THE Australian Prime Minister, **R. G. Menzies,** will be in Ottawa for two days next week. In the sphere of international affairs, he will probably not expect to get much support from the Canadian Government for Australia's two pet policies—a Pacific Pact, and a permanent Commonwealth Secretariat. But he will be able to round out the talks he has had in Washington about the Far Eastern situation, and he will certainly want to discuss Australia's needs from North America. In London he argued the case for new dollar releases from the sterling pool for Australian imports. It was a strong case because Australia is selling to the sterling area many exports which could, on a selfish view, earn dollars.

Mr. Menzies has been under much pressure to resume Australia's traditional purchases of newsprint from Corner Brook, Nfld., and Powell River, BC. He is looking for machinery for ambitious development projects, of which the biggest is one to divert the Snowy River to provide water for both hydro electric power and irrigation. The cost is estimated at 200 million Australian pounds.

FITTING OBSEQUIES

MANY Ottawa people who watched the funeral procession of the late former PM King from Parl't Hill to St. Andrew's Church, and from the Church to the station, regretted that more Canadians could not take part in this National ceremony. Of all the funeral rites it was the only part which had the full dignity and ceremony of a national occasion: the red coats of the RCMP, the bands of the RCMP and RCAF, the guards of honor of the three services. Yet no report of the procession was included in the singularly uninspiring broadcast.

CAPITAL COMMENT

The Stature of Mackenzie King

THE death of an eminent figure like Mr. Mackenzie King kicks up for a while a cloud of personal reminiscence and gossipy appraisal. Mourners sit around and talk about the deceased. Half-forgotten incidents are revived and glow in the memory.

In the ten days after the former Prime Minister's death I heard more recollections about him than at any time in the 21 years since I came to Ottawa. Some of them were familiar: quite a few were new. Rather oddly, as I thought, many of the anecdotes were derogatory, quite a few of the comments were unflattering. A psychologist might be able to explain this. It may have been a human reaction against the flood of eulogy and panegyric. Both angles were true or had some elements of truth in them. Neither, perhaps, will weigh very heavily in the judgment of those Canadians who, in more detached days, will draw a complete, impartial portrait.

Any personality as complex and influential as Mackenzie King will tax all the resources of the most brilliant biographer. It is not uncommon to read of some of the greatest men of history that they were not uniformly great. What was it Pope said of Lord Bacon? "The brightest, wisest, meanest of mankind." Sir John A. Macdonald is one of the two or three Canadians who will always be linked with Mackenzie King. The mass memory of Macdonald has sloughed off, by now, most of the malicious or denigratory gossip which unquestionably collected about him. He was far from being in every respect an exemplary figure for the guidance of youth, if the yarns still told have any validity. But the people preferred Sir John A. drunk to George Brown sober.

Certainly Mackenzie King's faults were not of the same sort as Sir John A's. Yet he had his faults, and some of them were petty and even pathetic. It is a safe guess that the process of time will winnow away most of this chaff and leave his memory a hallowed one.

Time and the Chaff

There are prominent Canadians now living who were and probably still are incapable of seeing the real Mackenzie King because the flaws and foibles, which were real enough, blind them to his true worth. He was inordinately vain and jealous, some say; he was fussy and meticulous to a degree; he drove his staff with thoughtless severity, in Bruce Hutchison's phrase, he could slit a political throat with utter ruthlessness if it suited his grand design; he lacked color and dash and a sense of the dramatic; at times he was pusillanimous and quibbling; he drifted and postponed and procrastinized. You will hear all of these things. A prominent Canadian public man once wrote to me angrily, when I had discussed in a SATURDAY NIGHT column some application of his principles, a searing denial that he had any principles at all.

During the early years of his leadership he had to put up with a great deal of this sort of thing, especially from his political opponents in Toronto. They laughed at his services to labor. They harped on the fact that he had not been in uniform in the First Great War. There has never been a man more maligned and more underestimated, certainly not in our recent history.

How They Saw Him

There are thousands of people in Canada who have had personal dealings with the former Prime Minister, in his fifty years of public life. There are still living men and women who knew him as a boy and who went to school with him. Each has formed his or her sum or total impression of the man, colored by that experience. Like other personalities, Mackenzie King was many different men in different times and circumstances.

My own dealings with him were not numerous or especially intimate, though as chief of the Ottawa bureau of the Toronto *Star* from 1929 to 1933, as Chief Press Censor and later Director of Censorship during the war I could hardly avoid opportunities on which to form impressions. My own contacts were almost exclusively favorable. While I was not blind to a few of the smaller or less admirable sides of his nature, my overall estimate was and is a high one.

Figs do not grow from thistles, we have been reminded on high authority. The Canadian people do not go on supporting, election after election, a rogue or a fool. Men of the highest capacity and character, such as Louis S. St. Laurent, are not drawn to Ottawa to sit in cabinet council with the kind of caricature some of King's enemies have drawn of him. A schoolteacher in Saskatchewan who became one of my dearest friends remembered him as a classmate at Berlin, Ontario, and, long before I came to Ottawa, spoke to me of him in the warmest terms as a kind companion, democratic and considerate.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend (No. 85) of thirty cents (.30c) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, has been declared, payable on the 30th day of September, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of August, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

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Calgary, Alberta,
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LETTERS

"Peevish"

I AM writing to express my appreciation of the article "Peevish" (SN, July 25). It is superb! Am I right in deciding that Melwyn Breen and Harold Town are pseudonyms? Have made an attempt to identify these artists but may not be right.

Toronto, Ont. MARGARET STRONG

I MUST confess that I have felt that recent issues of SN were extremely good, but I was really thrown by Melwyn Breen's article "Peevish". For my money . . . it is completely juvenile . . . I have read it through three times and still don't get it . . . a lemon and I hope that we don't see too many of them.

Montreal, Que. SN SUBSCRIBER

GOT a big boot out of "Peevish". It is wonderful to read humor that is without Significance. Or am I too stupid to see the Social Consciousness of the diatribes. I just think it is funny; especially the po-et-ry, or at least the poem there submitted. But would you please get that poor devil out of that crater. It bothers me, lampreys or no lampreys.

MARGARET VOLLMER
St. Catharines, Ont.

■ *Breen and Town are no pseudonyms but the names of SN Assistant Editor (see SN "city series") and well-known Canadian artist respectively.*

Canadians in Paris

THANK YOU for your article on the Canadian students in Paris (SN July 18). Although touching only the high spots it contains items of interest for all Canadians. SATURDAY NIGHT, it seems to me, has been trying to be not only the mirror of public activities but also an inspiration for Canada young and old.

Canadian Embassy, Paris, France F. CHARPENTIER *Press and Cultural Attaché*

Thorncliffe

FULL marks to Ontario Premier Frost for not permitting night racing at Thorncliffe (SN, July 18) . . . The investors in and promoters of Thorncliffe thought they had a sure thing financially . . . that the public would crowd in, play the pari-mutuels to the glee of the same promoters . . . But the public has been only lukewarm, and now the promoters want Premier Frost to change the laws of this province [re night racing and gambling] to help them out of their financial predicament.

Toronto, Ont. HARRY K. KENNEDY

Divorce in Canada

DIVORCE LAWS should be the last thing (instead of one of the first things) in Canada to keep us provincially unlike. . . . Heed the advice of Ralph Maybank, as stated by your Wilfrid Eggleston (SN, July 25): Let those Canadians who may have different views about the dissolubility of the sacred sacrament of marriage think twice before going to live in Quebec.

Montreal, Que. R. T. TURNER

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SNP

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 44 Aug. 8, 1950

No Good for UN

THE return of Russia to the United Nations is not intended to do the United Nations any good. Indeed it is due to the fact that with Russia out of the way the United Nations has been doing entirely too well. It is improbable that Russia would have returned but for the alphabetical accident (fortunate for the Russians) that Union comes before United and the USSR is therefore entitled to preside over the Security Council for the present month. In this position it can rule against the seating of Nationalist China and no majority vote will be available to overrule it.

This is the logical consequence of United States policy in refusing to write off Nationalist China in spite of the actual situation in that country and the decisions of several other democracies. Russia is in a position to exploit this division of opinion to the utmost for at least a month, and will probably be able to work it into a position where it will be embarrassing for a long time afterwards. By making the recognition of Communist China a chief condition for settlement of the Korean "civil war" Russia can put the United States in the position of being the one nation preventing that settlement—and preventing it on what must inevitably appear to be very inadequate grounds. Whether the United States position is an "imperialist" one or not, it is exactly the kind of position that can be successfully denounced as imperialism all over Asia.

The completely cynical character of Russia's behavior in the United Nations could hardly be made more obvious. There is no change whatever in the factors which Russia gave as a reason for abstaining from the sittings of the Security Council. The only change is the fact that she is now in the chair and can do more damage.

No Crowns, Please

CONSIDERING that beauty contests are supposed to be run by experts on publicity, it is surprising to us that in all these years they have not discovered that there is nothing less helpful to the beauty of a personable young woman than a crown. Nor is its unhelpfulness in any way diminished by the fact that the young woman in question is usually wearing very little of anything between the crown and the ground. Crowns were made for use in conjunction with robes, very fancy robes which greatly alter the contours of the human body; but robes which alter contours were not made for use in beauty contests.

We do not ask the promoters of beauty contests to accept our unsupported word on this subject. If they doubt our opinion concerning the effect of royal headgear on young ladies in swimsuits, let them consult the Royal Canadian Academy, the Ontario Society of Artists, the Architectural Conservancy, the Massey Commission on Culture, the Quebec Board of Moving Picture (and Magazine) Censors, the City Council of Hull, Que., or any other well-known body of experts on physical beauty. They will all say the same thing. No crowns.

"Regions of Peace"

THE Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir* has discovered what should be Canada's international role. This would consist not in making conflicts greater, but in seeking to extinguish them. "With other secondary powers it should set up neutral areas, regions of peace."

This is a very interesting idea, and if Canada were ruled by people of the *Devoir* mentality we can easily see her setting up neutral areas all over the place. What we cannot see is how she is going to guarantee that those neutral areas will be "regions of peace". Ireland, of whose policies *Le Devoir* is a great admirer, had not much difficulty in keeping its own neutral area a region of peace during the last war, but Belgium and Holland were distinctly less successful, and according to all accounts Spain had a narrow escape from being dragged in by the Germans. The prospect of keeping Canada as both a neutral area and a region of peace during a war between Russia and the United States seems to us extremely limited, even if we had the assistance of a number of "other secondary powers". Besides, just how neutral can Canada afford to be when Russia is fighting the United States?

If *Le Devoir* is not careful it will find itself signing the "Stockholm Peace Resolution" now being circulated, with rather surprising success, among the mayors and councillors of the smaller Quebec villages. The Communists were bright enough to have this petition written in French and dated from Montreal, and that, combined with the fact that it purported to be in favor of peace, was all that was needed.

Plague O' Both Houses

WE TRUST that Canadians will manage not to get too angry with those Koreans, now located south of the fighting line, whose confidence in the ability of the United Nations to keep the Communists out of their territory is not sufficient to prevent them from being cooperative with the Communists in their endeavors to get into it. If the United Nations troops ever invade North Korea we shall find plenty of North Koreans just as cooperative with our side, and the cooperation will be very welcome.

The idea that the Koreans of either territory are much interested in the ideological differences of their masters is one which takes too little account of geography, history and human nature. The Koreans were one people until they were split into two for reasons which had nothing to do with their own views or inclinations. They probably care just as little whether Communism or Capitalism dominates the world or any particular part of it as they care who wins the World Series baseball games. If anything, they might reasonably prefer the Russians, who allege that there is no such thing as racial inequality, to ourselves, who maintain that Koreans are unfit for admission even to our most underpopulated territories. They are probably telling themselves that

TAKING ANOTHER LOOK

if we really wanted to save them (and not merely ourselves) from Communism we could have sent a few more tanks a few months ago and could be sending a few more ground troops even now. If they are acquainted with "Romeo and Juliet" they must be thinking that Korea's motto at the moment might well be "A plague o' both your houses".

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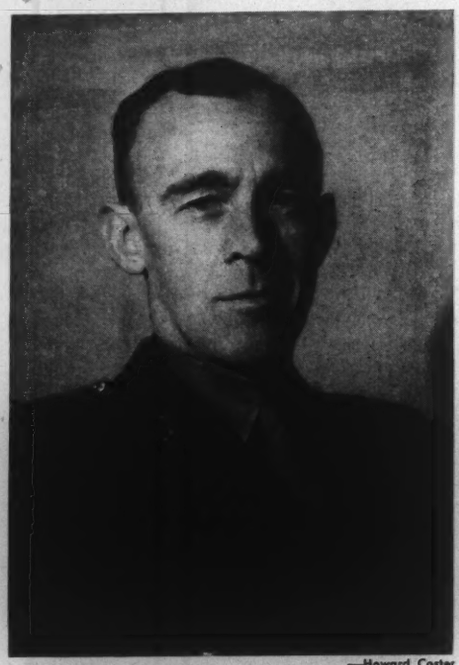

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Authentic reports of flood, famine and storm.
When deaths are by millions I find it most helpful
To have it set out in statistical form.

According to experts on nuclear fission
It has gravely augmented the hazards of war.
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And the bubble explodes and earth is no more.

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Don't you know your Daddy's trying awfully hard to get some sleep?

Hush, my precious: you're arousing people in the flat below;
In the present state of housing, where in thunder could we go?

Hush my dear; I wonder whether I should rise and hunt for toys?
No. Stop breathing altogether if you cannot stop the noise.

Hush, my darling. Let me pat you. Come to Daddy's fond embrace.
Cut the squawking, or I'll bat you in the customary place.

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Manufacturers are urging the government to maintain "tariff stability", thus giving the government an excellent argument against themselves when they next want the tariff raised.

If only the Russians would adopt as their motto in the UN: "With charity towards all, with Malik towards none."

It seems that in war you either polish buttons or push them.

Lucy says Canada's reaction to the Korean crisis strikes her as one of collective obscurity.

VICTORIA—
—Our West-Coast Garden

—Associated Screen News

MAYOR *Percy George (since 1945).*

by Jim Nesbitt and Melwyn Breen

—BC Travel Bureau

PATRONESS *of Victoria keeps watchful eye before Provincial Parliament Buildings.*

—Fred McNeil

CONCESSION *to tradition (and tourists) was the London-bobby uniform of two harbor policemen.*

GOVERNMENT ST., *seen from the Parliament Buildings. Traffic problems now plague Victoria as city's pace increases. But emphasis on gardens still remains since city can count on ten months of blooms.*

—BC Travel Bureau

WHEN the *Daily Colonist* snickered at policemen's London-bobby uniforms, the jig was up. Victoria, definitely and officially, was no longer to be thought of as "just a little bit of old England."

The agitation for the disappearance of the high helmets, choker collars had begun a few years earlier. The Police Union demanded and got American-style uniforms—peaked cap and soft collars. The publicity beaters for the tourist trade made a last-ditch stand; won a special concession from the Mayor. There would be a few of the old-style uniforms on display near the docks for the edification of U.S. tourists.

But when the *Colonist,** the 26,000-copy morning paper that has been moulding Victorian opinion since 1858, pronounced, the last-ditch forces collapsed. "Why not have the Mayor," said an editorial, "meet incoming boats attired in knee breeches and cocked hat? Why not a town crier with an 18th century bell? There are other and more important things the police should be doing than standing like blue totem poles."

And, since the *Colonist* speaks in the changing voice of Victoria, that was that. The publicity people decided to boost Victoria as a "City of Gardens": the baskets of geraniums and petunias and trailing lobelia hanging from the lamp standards. For there is one aspect of the city's beauty that all seem to share: Victoria's profusion of flowers. The cliques, the clubs, the newly arrived, the late-in-departing are united in glorious appreciation of its gardens.

Victoria's Beacon Hill Park, a vast area of formal flower beds and virgin forest, is a mass of bloom nearly ten months of the year. When the gods smile, there are actually roses blooming in Beacon Hill at Christmas—perhaps a little the worse for rain and wind, but roses none the less. In March, Beacon Hill takes one's breath away. It runs riot with daffodils growing wild in tall grass under the flowering cherries and plums, nodding yellow to each other in crevices among the rocks. And in early May Victoria has a Spring Garden Festival that attracts garden lovers from Seattle and Vancouver and other big cities.

They visit Gordon Head to view the acres and acres of daffodils which turn the whole countryside the color of the sun. These daffodils are picked before the snow has gone from Winnipeg and Toronto and are flown there for sale.

Soft-pedalling of the old-English emphasis, however, has disturbed 250-pound, San Francisco-born George I. Warren, Commissioner of the Island Publicity Bureau. The old English angle, he say, brought Anglophiliac crowds to Victoria.

"I wouldn't say Victoria is quaint—perhaps that's stretching it," says Mr. Warren. "But we're different. We're cultured. We're not like people in any other city in Canada or the United States. We don't rush across the street and beat each other on the head to get into bargain sales. That's how we're different. I think we should try and stay that way."

As just one instance of unrest between the old and the new Victoria, there's an increasing clamor for the amalgamation of its four districts. Victoria

*Founded by one "Amor de Cosmos" who, born plain Bill Smith, exchanged it for the all-embracing Latin. A petulant, perpetually irritated bachelor, he became BC's second premier, later Victoria MP in Ottawa.

—BC Travel Bureau

SKYLINE *of Victoria shows few tall buildings, little smoke or chimneys, or other effluvia of industry.*

(population 65,000) is actually four rival cities in one. First there's the city proper. Then there's Oak Bay (population, 11,500), the swank residential district, with its own municipal council. It has resisted steadily all efforts to unite in a greater Victoria.

Another suburb is Esquimalt (population: 5,000), not nearly so grand as Oak Bay, but a friendly spot for the naval station's sailors. The third city is Saanich (population: 26,000), a sprawling district that juts out into pleasant farming area.

Chances are if you live in Oak Bay, Saanich or Esquimalt you work in Victoria. But true Victorians say, "We pay high taxes for the benefit of outlanders who live more cheaply because they live in the sticks." But all three suburbs, unperturbed, still resist amalgamation.

Mayor Percy George has quite definite views about a Greater Victoria: "Victoria has a great future—and amalgamation of the city and the three surrounding municipalities would mean we would become a truly important city, over and above the fact we are the capital city of BC."

VICTORIANS have always been less interested in world events than in their own small affairs—though when the chips are down (*e.g.*, the current Korean war news) they're as internationally minded as any other.* But once the City Fathers put up a lighthouse, not on the seashore but plump in the middle of Pandora Green. This shocked Victoria *Times* columnist Bruce Hutchison. He sneered at it: "The Thing." The City Fathers didn't like Hutchison for this. When a truck finally crashed into "The Thing" and smashed it, they darkly hinted that Hutchison had subsidized the driver.

Not long ago a wealthy citizen, Mrs. J. O. Cameron, wanted to put up a theatre in Beacon Hill Park. Victorians rose in their wrath. They wanted no theatre in their beloved park. They feared admissions might be charged, that there'd be peanut vendors and the smell of hotdogs about. Delegations saw City Council; the newspapers were flooded with letters. Mrs. Cameron compromised, put up a bandshell. It was the same a few months back when a wealthy native son Chris Spencer wanted to give $100,000 for a Welfare House at the top of Pandora Green. Victorians didn't want it there: it would spoil the landscape, they said. They raised such a ruckus another location was found.

Yet Victorians are not moved by aesthetic or historic considerations only. With natural beauty all about them they will stand for some unbeautiful incongruity: *e.g.*, the ancient City Hall and nearby ultra-modern $1-million War Memorial Arena.

Nevertheless, Victoria's face *has* changed in ten years. Then everyone seemed to know nearly everyone else; the name of every doctor, dentist and lawyer was familiar to everyone. Today Victoria has more MD's per capita than any other city in Canada—about 100—and with the number anonymity grows. It has two general hospitals—Royal Jubilee and St. Joseph's, and a DVA hospital—with 1,100 beds between them.

Today Victoria gets used to the new almost overnight. The oldest department store, David Spencer Limited, gave way to the T. Eaton Company. Now, two years later, you seldom hear it called "Spencer's"—it's "Eaton's." When this year the Hudson's Bay Company installed Victoria's first escalators, the novelty soon wore off.

In spite of this willingness to accept changes in what might be called their personal lives, Victorians change their community lives more slowly. Take the City Hall, for instance. The old City Hall seems often to be shedding bricks. For many Victorians, their City Hall's quite good enough. The Mayor's office is constantly being prettied so distinguished visitors will be impressed. In this office now presides His Worship Percy George, a bustling, very genial merchant who has held office since 1945.

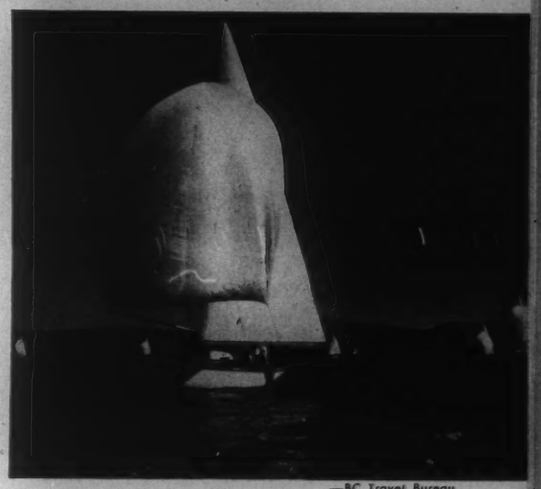
Thus, there's a certain chipping away of the old, not systematically, not unimpeded, but nevertheless steady. You couldn't say Victorians are hypocritical about their city, trying to give it an appearance of two cities, the old and the new. It's just that they are bowing to the inevitable evolution that overtakes cities that invite, voluntarily or not, new blood to its environs.

VICTORIA today is as cosmopolitan as any comparable city. The telephone book, the high-school basketball team, the college and hospital graduation lists tell the story: Victoria has the usual per capita racial mixture of any city on the continent. It took the old-timers a long while to get used to war-wafted newcomers with names ending in "—itski" and "—gaard."

All this infiltration brought new tolerance to Victoria. Canadians of Chinese ancestry are no longer enjoined to dig gardens and clean clothes only; they are in government services. A young Canadian, Baghat Singh, of East Indian parentage was elected president of Victoria High School Students' Council in 1947. In the Legislative Buildings, which dominate the Inner Harbor scene, there's a native Indian legislative member, 34-year-old bachelor Frank Calder, from far-north Atten constituency.

British Columbia's capital was a city long before its nearest big neighbors, Vancouver and Seattle, were heard of. It was incorporated as a city in 1862. But nearly 20 years before, Scotsman James Douglas founded Fort Victoria for the Hudson's Bay Company. Until the mid-seventies, Victoria and San Francisco were the most important cities on the Pacific Coast. There was good-natured rivalry between the two places. It was the day of the money barons. In Victoria there was Robert Dunsmuir. When it came to building a home he competed with San Francisco's Nob Hill residents; put up a towered castle of stone and marble, rich moods and French plate glass and called it Craigdarroch. It cost him $500,000. The castle, still a landmark, now serves as headquarters of the School Board.

*Victoria's main regiment is the Canadian Scottish, whose honorary colonel-in-chief is HRH the Princess Royal. Their leading engagements in World War II: the Normandy Landing, Caen, South Schelde, Leopold Canal, Nijmegen Salient and the Rhine Crossing.



—BC Travel Bureau

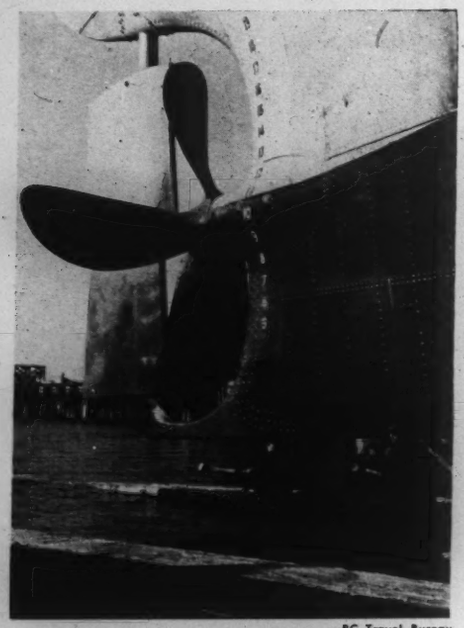
TRAFFIC *in Victoria's bay and inlets is heavy in summer; centres in Royal Victoria Yacht Club.*

—Fred McNeil

"REBEL" *Mowat, one of Victoria's best boosters, drives sightseeing bus, is well known to tourists.*

WAYSIDE *loveliness is a distinctive feature of Victoria. City abounds in gardens and quiet parks.*

—Fred McNeil



—BC Travel Bureau

SHIPBUILDING *in Victoria has slackened since war. But yards are ready for instant resumption.*

The era of the Dunsmuirs is one of the fascinating chapters in the book that is Victoria. Robert Dunsmuir and his wife came from Scotland in 1851. Penniless, he tried his hand at coal mining; his wife helped the miners' wives with their washing. In the wilderness she brought up eight daughters and two sons. Dunsmuir found a new seam of coal, and became a multi-millionaire. He built a railway (the Esquimalt and Nanaimo, now a CPR subsidiary), a fleet of ships to carry his coal; launched his daughters into society. Some of them married into the British nobility, for there were titled young officers in Queen Victoria's Pacific squadron in Esquimalt harbor. And his elder son James became Premier of British Columbia (1901-03) and Lieutenant-Governor (1906-08). For 50 years the handsome Mrs. James was Victoria's leading socialite. Hatley Park, her magnificent home (built in 1908 at a cost of over $1 million) some miles out of Victoria, is now the Canadian Joint Services College.

VICTORIA has been a lusty, wide-open place in its day, too. In the sixties the gold miners were there, bound from California to the Cariboo. And British sailors from Her Majesty's ships of war, after weeks at sea, made merry. There was a bar on every corner and music halls where, it was said, no nice person was ever seen. In the eighties came the sealing fleet boom. Then hardy mariners from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia arrived and their vessels filled the harbor each winter, back from Japan and Bering Sea. The bearded captains yarned around pot-bellied stoves in the ship chandlery shops and their crews raised the ceilings of the gay spots.

Between these years there were periods of great respectability. Victoria had its first families —the servants of the all-powerful Hudson's Bay Company and the servants of the British Government. The gentry, though, scoffed at the *nouveau riche*. "He's in trade, my dear." When an adventurious Irishman made a fortune selling bread and biscuits to the Navy, he put up a mansion named Erin Hall. But the genteel ones, behind their fans, called it "Cracker Castle."

Today there's little overt class distinction left in Victoria. The old families have few big fortunes left; many of the aristocratic old homes are today apartment buildings and guest houses. Newly arrived people who have made money in the construction industry, real estate, shipyards, and automobile business, buy fine homes, take trips to Europe, build yachts and summer homes.

It is of course, to be expected that the city's development through myth-making eras such as these, should still have a plethora of fables clinging mistily to its present. Widely publicized are the legends that retired British generals and knights, their days of toil for the "Empah" in the hot India sun over, have sought seclusion in hideaways near Victoria. That's true enough, but there are just as many in Vancouver. And it always comes as a shock to old Victorians to hear that some rancher outside Edmonton has suddenly fallen heir to an English baronetcy. Older Victorians somehow feel he should be living in Victoria.

Then there's the myth about the creaky dowagers with ear trumpets and feather boas sipping tea in genteel tea-shops. There are a few sweet old ladies who drink tea but they are so outnumbered by brisk U.S. visitors that the myth is quickly exploded.

The CPR Empress Hotel is efficient and comfortable, quiet and dignified. It resounds each day to the rattle of golf clubs as many of the guests rush off to play at one of Victoria's five excellent courses—the Royal Colwood, Oak Bay, which skirts the sea, Uplands, George Vale and Cedar Hill. Other guests may patronize the city's eight motion picture theatres or shop in its famed antique, woollen and china stores.

More widely known to tourists than antique shops, however, is a town character, George Mowat, who drives a sightseeing bus. He's called "Rebel", a name stemming back to the days when he was the terror of the gangs that battled his. He tells U.S. tourists tall tales and they love him.

The oldtimers like to tell everyone that King George VI and Queen Elizabeth spent more time in Victoria than anywhere else in Canada except Ottawa. They insist on talking about that great day in 1937 when FDR and Mrs. Roosevelt came to lunch with the then Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. E. W. Hamber, and his wife. The whole town ran from stores and offices and sent up a most un-Victorian cheer in the public streets. For a recent record: when Queen Mary's carpet was shown in Victoria in April, 16,000 people turned out in one day; much-larger Vancouver could only muster 12,000 in three days.

VICTORIA knows how to take its pleasure, be it patriotic or just plain fun. Americans crowding the golf courses vie with the hordes of citizens who take the game seriously.

The gleaming yachts of the wealthy don't discourage hundreds of little people from owning boats. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club has sleek craft large and small. There are bays and inlets galore for summertime exploration within a few miles of the city.

It is said that Victoria has more clubs and organizations than any other city its size in North America. (This is perhaps emphasized by the large number of retired persons in the city.) There's a Society for the Preservation of Native Flora and Fauna, a Dickens' Fellowship, a St. George's Society, a Burns' Club (whose leading bagpiper is a veterinary from Ontario), a natural history society, an authors' club, a rock-garden club, a horticultural society, a chrysanthemum society, an historical society, a philatelic society, a society for the promotion of Indian arts and crafts, a Dog Obedience Training Club. And there are dozens of more orthodox outfits like service clubs and church groups.*

Victoria's élite has its night life on Saturdays at a sedate Empress Hotel supper dance. Government House, a great mansion on a hilltop, doesn't entertain as much as formerly, but a bid to a ball, dinner or garden party is still much prized.

Chinatown attracts the gayer elements late at night and extra police patrols are kept there until dawn. Like several Canadian cities, Victoria has had occasional outbreaks of juvenile hooliganism in all-night cafés.

Without exceptional emphasis, in industry the city has a big paint plant, a roofing plant, some lumber mills and other manufacturing units. There are two shipyards, busy in wartime, slack now, but if the Korean war involves Canada they are bound to be busy again. The civil service employs thousands. Victoria is the home port of the CPR's *Princess* fleet which links Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, northern BC ports and Alaska. The fishing fleet ties up in wintertime; deep-sea ships call at the port for lumber.

Business seems growing all the time. The two big department stores, the Hudson's Bay Company and Eaton's are constantly enlarging, despite mushroom-growth shopping centres in rapidly expanding residential areas.

Greater Victoria is a place of churches—75 in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

*Expatriate groups include those from Bruce County, Ont., Newfoundland, Brandon, Man., and Calgary.

—BC Gov't. Archives

HISTORY *of Victoria is virtually epitomized in the lives of these two people. Amor de Cosmos* (left) *founded the* Colonist, *became premier. Mrs. James Dunsmuir was leading socialite for half a century.*

Taking India for Granted

She Has No Intention of Becoming Our Outpost Against Communism

by Rawle Knox

THE WEST is taking India too much for granted. However often Pandit Nehru may reiterate that his country remains independent of both Russian and Anglo-American "power blocs," there is a comfortable assumption among Western observers that if the great storm should break, India — largely because she is a member of the Commonwealth — would join our side. The assumption is both patronizing and unsafe; India is aware of this and resents it.

RAWLE KNOX

A glance at the map shows that Asia, from Korea to Burma, writhes in Communist-fomented strife; but beyond the Burman border stands the Indian sub-continent—India and Pakistan—large, solid, and apparently tranquil. (If Westerners think first of India, that is because she is bigger and potentially stronger than Pakistan and has the greater influence in East Asia.) India, thinks the West with relief, bulks firmly against Communist aggression. But India, with creditable and realistic humility, is all too conscious of her own weakness; and to become, militarily, an outer defence of the West against Communism is almost the worst fate she can imagine.

In Asia, Imperialism, not Communism, is the word which arouses the depths of rage and fear. Much of the Indian Press today is reporting United States reverses in Korea with studied glee, because of a widespread conviction that the Americans are the heirs of European colonialism in Asia.

THE British quite fail to gain Indian sympathy for their actions in Malaya because they have not proved to Indian satisfaction that they are not trying to suppress a nationalist movement. Wherever in Asia a struggle that is Communist-led appears to be one for a nation's freedom, there India's sympathies are with Communism.

Undoubtedly Britain's withdrawal from India earned her more goodwill than she has managed to gather in all the years since her coming. But that withdrawal is already fading into the perspective of history; it is one shining deed in a story which, according to Indian history books, is a story of conquest and exploitation. British actions today are regarded in the light of this view of the past. And, curiously enough, America is simply lumped together with Britain.

Nevertheless, there are influential men in India who would welcome Western capital and who would be prepared to pay for it by support of the Western nations. Several who think on these lines are in the Government. They have the same background as their younger, more irresponsible, brother nationalists who smell a new Imperialism in every Western investment, loan, or grant; but they are up against the staggering job of making free India run.

Already, in an effort to make herself self-sufficient in food by 1951, India has imposed austerity measures that would horrify Britons. For lack of capital she has had to curtail some of her great irrigation plans, intended to increase and stabilize the fertility of lands now dependent on the caprice of the annual monsoon. Her Planning Commission perforce spends more time vetoing too costly projects than in initiating schemes of its own.

Those who understand what dollars could do for the hungry Indian peasantry watch in irritated amazement as Americans, British and French throw in ever more money to support their slithering dam against Communism in Malaya and Indo-China. To be regarded as a "safe" area for the Western Powers is apparently not to qualify for aid. Because of her precarious financial position, and the nervousness engendered among financiers by India-Pakistan tension (now wonderfully eased), India has had great difficulty

NEHRU *has wide backing in trying to keep free of both "power blocs."*

in raising any worthwhile foreign loans. An offer of a substantial grant-in-aid at this moment would make a great difference to her fate and feelings.

In the giant Congress Party itself there is a split on the subject of foreign policy. Sardar Patel, who was Gandhi's strong arm while Pandit Nehru was the brain, believes that India should take her stand with the West now, and do so plainly. He has good support among Congress leaders. But Sardar Patel is an old and sick man, and he is reliably reported as having said that

—Miller

PATEL *would take a stand with the West, but won't split party to do it.*

he will not at his time of life break the Congress Party on a foreign policy issue.

Among the others there is none who dares stand up to Pandit Nehru, whom Gandhi called a "prince among men," and who is all-popular among the vast Indian electorate. Nehru is being sincere and unswerving in his difficult, self-chosen task of keeping his country aloof from power politics. As the Asian struggle nears a decision—and at present it is going in favor of Communism—India will inevitably be sucked into some sort of agreement with the winning side. A few of Nehru's advisers see this with steadfast clarity.

IF THE WEST wants to change this attitude, even if she merely wants to help India maintain her present attitude of independence, she must look at India and Indians through entirely fresh eyes. In Europe, the words "Russian Imperialism" are a phrase of dire import; in India they are a quite meaningless expression. To India, Imperialism is an attribute of the West European nations and of America; there has not been the close shock of contact with the Russians to bring home what Soviet expansion really means. Many Indians believe that some form of Communist-Socialism is the only way of raising their country's appallingly low living standard, and do not see that a Communist India would have to listen to Moscow. India has yet to be convinced that there is more than one kind of Imperialism.

Again, India's moral leadership of Asia must be recognized. If the United States and Britain wish to inaugurate major policies in Asia they had better make it plain that they are consulting India first, and are taking her advice seriously. In the first place, the advice will probably give Anglo-American policy a moral sanction in Asia which it markedly lacks at present.

If India is to be courted she must be courted not as a casual slave-girl but as a princess. There is no doubt that the hangover of Imperial days still exists in much of the Western approach to India; Indians can smell it a mile off and they avert their heads. The West had better speak quickly and prettily if it is to be heeded.

RAWLE KNOX, *son of E. V. Knox, famous "Evoe" of* Punch, *is London* Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT *correspondent in India.*

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Canada:

AIRLIFT

RCAF acting chief of the air staff, Air Marshall A. L. James shook 267 hands at Dorval last week as their owners stood at attention before the six North Star aircraft that form the Korean airlift by the Thunderbird Squadron of the RCAF. The flyers were men from the 426th Transport Squadron under Wing-Cmdr. C. H. Mussels on their way to McChord Air Force Base, Wash., where they will operate an unarmed ferry service between Japan and North America.

Two days after the Dorval take-off the first flights of RCAF aircraft bearing UN insignia was flying over the Pacific to Tokyo, on a 5,000-mile flight that takes 23 hours. Officials declined to state specifically how many planes were involved in this first trip but the general consensus set the figure at six. Along their route RCAF ground crews are spotted to service the North Stars, since U.S. Air Force ground crews are unfamiliar with the engines of the Canadian aircraft. The North Stars took spare engines with them to McChord and spare parts will be flown from Montreal as needed.

This week the arrival of the first North Stars in Tokyo was announced.

Quebec:

ON THE RECORD

IN MONTREAL, the trial of two suspended provincial police officers and an ex-detective on charges of having plotted armed robberies, continues to attract much attention. At the close of last week, one of the main questions was whether or not Chief Judge Edouard Archambault, who is hearing the case without a jury, would permit the Crown to include tape recordings in the record.

The recordings, allegedly made in a Three Rivers hotel room by Charles Emile Poliquin, the Crown's star witness, are claimed to include passages at which the three officers plotted with Poliquin to rob a bank.

The prosecution says they are legal evidence. The defence, represented by Hon. Lucin Gagnon, KC, says not only that they are not, but also that the recordings were "fabricated."

At the week's end Chief Justice Archambault's criminal court had something of the appearance of a night club. The defence counsel had three radio artists (Ovila Legare, French Canadian raconteur, Allain Gravel, radio announcer, and Marcel Gamache, comedian) do voice impersonations and mimicry to show that the records might have been faked.

The three accused appeared amused at the courtroom performance. They are Detective-Lieut. Marcel Patenaude, suspended head of the Provincial Police Hold-up Squad; Detective Sergt. Gaston Archambault, his assistant, and former Detective Paul Hervieux.

Story-teller Legare said that voices of certain persons could easily be imitated; he could imitate suspended Det.-Lieut. Patenaude's if given three days to practise. Radio announcer Gravel did an imitation of the voice of Crown Prosecutor Jean-Paul Dansereau, said he thought that Chief Justice Archambault's voice too guttural to imitate easily. But Comedian Gamache said he had imitated it—in fact, had made a recording of it. Then defence counsel said that the tape-recording of the judge would be played in court.

—CP

CANADIANS, *by the thousands, visited parliament hill to pay final tribute to Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, former prime minister of Canada. This long lineup stretching from the Peace Tower to Wellington Street is part of the vast throng that filed past the bier of the veteran statesman, in the Hall of Fame of Canada's parliament buildings.*

Nova Scotia:

VISITORS

WARSHIPS of the United States and Royal navies visited the Port of Halifax on good will tours recently and brought back to Haligonians scenes reminiscent of war days.

First to arrive were the Royal Navy cruiser *HMS Glasgow*, flagship of the America and West Indies Squadron, and the sloop *HMS Snipe*.

Shortly after they left the harbor, the *USS Missouri*, largest United States Navy ship afloat, escorted by eight destroyers arrived there bringing close to 5,000 officers and ratings.

Entertainment and a variety of sport programs were provided for the visiting sailors on their shore leaves. But in one way the visit was different.

Visitors found it more difficult to get passes for *HMC Dockyard* and ships of the U.S. force were not open to public inspection due to new U.S. regulations enforced since the outbreak of Korean fighting.

MODEL PORT

A WORKING model of the Port of Halifax, including 100 ships and tugs, 1,200 buildings, hundreds of cranes, drydocks, piers, streets and miles of railway tracks, will be displayed at the first United States International Trade Fair in Chicago.

The display required nearly 3,000 hours to complete, the equivalent of a man working 375 eight-hour days. It was constructed by the Halifax Shipyards under the direction of T. B. Taylor, foreman joiner and pattern maker in charge.

Equipped with a real waterfront, ships sail up and down and are towed into drydock by tugs. The model, which is valued at $10,000, was built to a scale of one-thirty-second of an inch to the foot. It is manually operated and has a 40-gallon pressure tank to raise and lower the water.

—CP

TOUCH UP THUNDERBIRD: *Two Canadian airmen touch up the totem-pole mascot of the RCAF 426 Transport Squadron, now on its assignment of transporting men and supplies across the Pacific for the Korean war. The mascot gives the "Thunderbird Squadron" its name. In the photo are Sgt. L. G. McLeod of Sackville, NB, and Cpl. H. W. Wilson of Toronto. First planes have arrived.*

Newfoundland:

DROUGHT AREA

THE RCMP are alert in Newfoundland. The other day a Portuguese steamer loading fish at Grand Banks, south coast, was raided after it had been established that members of the crew had been selling liquor to the residents. After an investigation the ship was fined $200.

In this area of Newfoundland—recently joined by road to the Avalon Peninsula thereby enabling Grand Banks and Fortune residents to drive to St. John's, a distance of 370 miles—no taverns have yet been erected. Any hard liquor must be ordered by mail from the Government liquor stores in St. John's. Nearby St. Pierre, the French island a few miles off shore, has been supplying wines, rum and other beverages when the seamen can run it ashore without detection. However, the vigilance of the RCMP is curbing the onetime lucrative traffic.

With thousands of St. John's car owners waiting to see Grand Banks and Fortune for the first time, they will be driving over the long road this summer and would appreciate a tavern or two. Perhaps the fishing towns may bow to public demand and throw overboard their prohibition regulations.

—CP

WELCOMES GUEST: *On hand to welcome 50 Canadian boys who are touring the British Isles as his guests on their arrival in England was W. Garfield Weston, Canadian-born industrialist. Donald Gillespie of Dawson City, Yukon, is shown shaking hands with his host. A similar tour of British boys through Canada is also being sponsored by Mr. Weston.*

Saskatchewan:

SOS

AN SOS signal, literally flashed over the whole city of Regina by means of the street lighting system, brought fast action from citizens and police to the aid of beleagured workers in Regina's strike-bound power plant.

It happened at the height of the walkout of power plant workers when negotiations with the city over wages broke down. The plant was kept going through the efforts of the Superintendent H. I. Nicholl and a handful of workers, mostly foreman and others in a managerial or clerical capacity.

Instances of sabotage and attempted sabotage were frequent during the strike as saboteurs tried to short circuit main power lines in the city and were successful in several instances.

One night at 2 a.m. a saboteur stole through the fence and pulled a switch at the plant which cut off

pump feeding water to the plant's cooling system. An inside worker quickly remedied the situation but when the superintendent sought to phone the police he found the telephone lines cut.

Without communication and fearing to try to go through picket lines outside the plant, the superintendent pulled switches on the street lighting system to send an SOS flashing all over the city.

Two motorists responded and went to the plant. A policeman on duty there directed them to get help from the police station and two radio cars were on the job within minutes.

The police guard at the plant was strengthened from that day on.

Ontario:

END OF ABE

THE NOTORIOUS "Three-Fingered Abe", who signed the ransom note when John Labatt, wealthy brewer, was kidnapped in August, 1934, is dead. Michael McCardle, his real name, died from natural causes in Windsor, at the age of 58, though he had a long record of crime, some of it violent. Twice he had been wounded by police, in one instance losing a finger.

The Labatt case will be remembered for some of its curious sidelights and because it was one of the worst handled crimes, insofar as the police were concerned, in Ontario's history. Mr. Labatt was kidnapped near Sarnia while driving to his country home, and was held prisoner for three days in a Muskoka cottage while the kidnappers tried to collect a $150,000 ransom.

Not succeeding, they dumped Mr. Labatt out on the outskirts of Toronto. He made his way to the Royal York Hotel, where his brother Hugh was located. Though provincial police officers were in a room formerly occupied by Hugh Labatt (who had moved to another), John Labatt walked into the hotel and out of it without their knowing. A score of newspapermen on the job also missed him.

This gave the kidnappers a good chance to make their escape. Later David Meisner was arrested and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary for the crime. McCardle was arrested in July, 1935, 11 months after the crime, in Indiana.

His confession exonerated Meisner and named Jack Bannon, Russell Knowles, a man named Pegram and himself as the kidnappers. McCardle, apart from his confession, was convicted on the ransom note, written in block letters, and signed "Three-Fingered Abe." He served 11 years of 12-year sentence for the crime. A few months after his release he was sent to the penitentiary again, for a robbery in Windsor.

In Windsor last weekend Negroes from across Canada and the U.S. celebrated the 116th anniversary of the freeing of slaves in the British Empire. Walter Perry, 50-year-old Secretary-Treasurer of the British American Association of Colored Brothers, is in charge of the event for the 18th year. This," he says, "is to colored people the Canadian National Exhibition, the Mardi Gras and the Atlantic City Beauty contest all rolled into one."

—CP

FANCY BUT PHONY: *London's (Ont.) coat of arms, shown being nailed over the City Hall's front entrance, has been affixed to millions of letters, notices, proclamations and debenture bonds in its 95 years of existence but it has never been confirmed legally as the city's own. City clerk R. H. Cooper, discovered the situation and a by-law will be presented to establish the coat of arms officially.*

Manitoba:

"PEACE" FRONT

A COMMUNIST-inspired "world peace appeal" urging prohibition of atomic weapons has been infiltrating into Winnipeg homes, organizations, professional, business and labor establishments.

Supported largely by various Winnipeg Communist-front groups, the Manitoba Peace Council has stepped up its campaign to persuade at least 25,000 Manitobans to sign the so-called "Stockholm Peace Declaration."

The provincial executive of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada has pledged 10,000 signatures from Winnipeggers.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

—Canadian Army

FIRST *member of the Canadian Army to make more than 100 military parachute jumps is Capt. Kenneth J. Arril of Port Arthur, Ont. The 32-year-old paratrooper is employed as an instructor at the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre at Rivers, Man.*

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Walter S. Woods, retiring Deputy Minister of Veterans' Affairs, has been appointed to the voluntary post of first National Chairman of Red Cross Veterans' Services.

Cmdr. A. B. Fraser-Harris, will command the Tribal Class destroyer *Nootka* which will reinforce the RCN's Atlantic Squadron this month.

RETIREMENT

Walter Scott Thompson, CBE, 64, much-travelled newsman who has been Director of Public Relations for the CNR for 36 years; in October.

RESIGNATION

T. G. McManus, from Secretary-Treasurership of the Canadian Seamen's Union and from the Labor Progressive Party after 20 years of active membership. "I am a Canadian and have had to choose between the best interests of Canada and continuing to support the anti-Canadian policies of the LPP," he said in Toronto.

DEATHS

Mrs. Vincent Massey, tireless worker for Canadian servicemen overseas during World War II. (See Front Page).

Alex Skelton, 44, Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and outstanding Canadian economist; drowned in a yachting accident at Lagos, Nigeria, while on loan to a British Royal Commission. (See Front Page).

Col. Francis Xavier Jennings, 59, formerly Editor-in-Chief of the Saint John, NB, "Telegraph-Journal" and for the past two years Telegraph Editor of "The Gazette," Montreal; of a heart attack at River Beaudette, Que.

Prof. Arthur Dion Runions, 49, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; in Toronto.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

STALIN'S NEXT MOVE

Will He Wear Us Down with "Small" Wars Or Go All-out Before We Can Prepare?

WHAT will be Stalin's next move? Will he start a general war now, before our rearmament can get under way? If there were a glib answer to those questions, I ought to have it ready by now, for I have been asked them hundreds of times in the office, on the street and over the telephone, in the past month. But there is no such easy answer.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

We can only try to probe the mind and judge the past conduct of this half-mysterious figure, and try to assess the various military and political factors as he might consider them favorable or unfavorable. Of one thing there should not be the slightest doubt: he is out for world domination by a Communist system taking orders from Moscow. And of another thing we should be convinced: Stalin is as much Russian as Marxist, if not more. The role of high prophet of Communism has become more and more the camouflage for a new Tsar of Russia, inheriting the traditions of Ivan, Peter and Catherine.

To grapple first with the grim question, will he be encouraged by the display of Western unreadiness in Korea (and it is the same all over the world) to launch a general war now, before we can rearm and carry through the plans for building a unified Atlantic Pact force, almost certainly including West Germany, in half the time previously planned?

WHY SHOULD Stalin wait? Why should he not deploy his 150 or more divisions at once and sweep aside the dozen Allied divisions which are all that guard Western Europe today? The answer to this, up to a year ago, was always that he wouldn't dare, so long as we had the atomic bomb and he didn't. Since last September it has been asserted, with somewhat less confidence, that he wouldn't do it so long as we had 15 or 20 times as many A-bombs as he has—which is presumed to be the case at present.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that, in spite of his well-known disregard for human life, Stalin is seriously concerned about the atomic bomb as a military factor. Otherwise he wouldn't be putting so much effort into the "peace offensive" which is spreading "ban the bomb" petitions all through the Western world, declaring that the first nation to use the atomic bomb will be branded as an enemy of civilization. One has to see the daily transcript of Moscow broadcasts to realize the immense concentration of effort being put into this theme.

It must therefore play an important part in Stalin's plans. It could be intended only to ensure that the U.S. did not use the A-bomb on Russia while facing a series of satellite attacks during the next year or so, while the Soviets built up their own stock-pile of bombs. Or it could be intended to build up public opinion among America's European allies against the use of the bomb even if the Red Army marched on Western Europe. For there are presumably enough Soviet A-bombs to go round the capitals of Western Europe, even if there are not yet enough for the U.S. cities, or bases from which to readily deliver them.

I am inclined to think that the intention was the former, that this "peace offensive" against the A-bomb was aimed at gaining time for moves that will further weaken the West before the final blow is struck. I find it hard to believe that Stalin, who has always shown himself cautious in his expansionist moves in the past, and never appeared to be in a hurry like Hitler, would challenge the remaining strength of the Western world today, and risk a long-drawn out war, when his dogma and his successes confirm to him that the West is in steady decline.

His plan, as I see it, once he was stopped temporarily in Europe by the Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift and Tito's defection, was to "turn the flank of the West in Asia"—as Zhdanov expressed it to the Cominform.

—Leyden in Natal Daily News (So. Africa)

WHICH ONE WILL HE THROW NEXT?

Here he had the maximum advantage. The Western nations were far away. They were tagged as the hated "imperialists" of recent memory—the white colonial rulers who had thought themselves superior to the yellow races. They hadn't been able to establish any new relationship of cooperation with Asians; and weren't making much effort to do so, their main attention being concentrated on Europe.

Here, too, Stalin was dealing with immature politicians and with peoples so poor that to most of them the promise of land of their own and sufficient food was all the freedom they could imagine.

Stalin, it seems clear, believes that the triumph of Communism in Asia is certain. Supposing, as in Korea, the West becomes embroiled with one or another of his satellites? There are countless millions of deluded Asians to fight for Communist aims, while the Western nations must do their own fighting, and become an easy mark for Soviet propaganda about renewed "imperialist" intervention, bombing helpless people, etc. And any strength they put into Asia is drawn from Europe.

We cannot assume that Stalin is anything but delighted with the experience in Indo-China, where one-half of the French Army's organized forces is tied down. Is he not content to keep this as an open sore, rather than urge Mao Tse-tung to give help to clean it up? In the same way he must be pleased to see British troops tied down in an endless guerrilla campaign in Malaya—a few guerrillas can keep many troops occupied—and guarding Hong Kong.

—New York Times

THE *Yugoslav heretics will be crushed, if Stalin thinks he can avoid a general war.*

WHETHER he actually planned the Korean campaign to suck in American strength is harder to decide. If he was sure that it would do this, then he knew something which no one in Washington or Tokyo knew beforehand. On the contrary, all American official statements and military discussion indicated the opposite. Nevertheless, as a careful planner, Stalin provided enough force to take care of the Americans if they did come in. And there is a suggestion, in the six days' delay in the North Korean offensive after the announcement that U.S. troops would go in, that he wanted to give them the chance to do this.

He may have expected—though it is doubtful—that the Americans would put as many as three divisions into Korea within three weeks. He may be pressing only hard enough to make sure that they retain no more than a substantial bridgehead, and be confident that he can tie down whatever forces they send in in a long and bitter guerrilla campaign. He may calculate that his Maritime Provinces are in no real danger from whatever strength the Americans are able to put into Korea, since he has the Chinese Communist Army in reserve, and ultimately the Soviet Army.

All of these things we cannot know. But it does seem highly doubtful that Stalin expected that the seizure of South Korea would bring on a re-

mobilization of the United States and the other Atlantic Pact nations.

Even if he did not reckon on it, our remobilization may not be on a big enough or urgent enough scale to worry him. He may be satisfied that the democracies are unable in any case to attack first, and that by remaining half-mobilized for several years we will only intensify those "inner contradictions" which Marxist dogma insists must bring the inevitable collapse of "capitalist" society.

It is hard to believe that it would alarm him sufficiently to launch an all-out war in the West now, before we could prepare a strong defence, but also before he is prepared to strike a decisive blow at the main element of the opposing coalition, the United States.

He will still seek to gain time to prepare this final blow, or blackmail; time to win most of Asia; time to prepare a "Korea" in Germany with the East German Communist Army, already two years ahead of any West German Army we could develop; time to dispose of Tito's insufferable challenge to Stalinist orthodoxy.

He will therefore continue the diversionary moves for the present. The most certain seems to be an attack by the Chinese Communists on Formosa, for which all preparations are still reported to be going ahead. This would be all the better for his purposes if it embroiled Red China with the United States, maintaining Mao's complete dependency on Moscow. Certain also is a continued campaign in Indo-China and Malaya. And Indonesia would be duck soup any time Stalin decided to set off a Communist revolt there.

Burma Wide Open

In some ways the most attractive opening of all is Burma. It has been rent by civil war for years and has a very weak government. The Chinese Communists could march in over the Burma Road; Indo-China, Siam and Malaya would be outflanked; and Soviet power would be on the Bay of Bengal next door to India, where the Japs stood in 1942. If the Western powers offered to join India in freeing Burma, then there could be another long, wearying Burma campaign.

But does Stalin want to disrupt India's pleasant dream of neutrality (see the article on page 11), and drive her, with her splendid fighting men, into alliance with the West? It is unlikely. Much more plausible is the report that he has secretly proposed to New Delhi that he would support India as a sixth permanent member of the Security Council. His game must be to nourish India's illusions on neutrality as long as possible.

This may be a consideration in deterring a Soviet take-over of the whole of Iran. But a most likely move is one involving "only" Azerbaijan, the northern province of Iran. The Russians have long coveted its oil resources. They tried to hold on to it after the war, only withdrawing the Red Army in 1946. At that time they took back with them many Azerbaijan Communists. These are probably organized and armed by now, as were the North Koreans. They could be supported by Soviet Azerbaijani, and march in to "re-unite" the Azerbaijan nation.

This could be presented as a strictly limited action, not aimed at taking over the whole of Iran. But if the Teheran Government yielded, it would have a Communist power within a few miles of the capital and its independence would, in fact, be ended. Then the Kurds, now divided between Iran, Iraq and Turkey, could be raised in an "independence" movement.

The other main prospect for trouble is, of course, Yugoslavia. One of the surest things in world politics is that Stalin has vowed to make an end to Tito and his heretic following. And he has in fact tried everything but sending in the Red Army, which would bring on a danger of general war.

Until the strength of the North Korean Army was disclosed, it was generally assumed that the hard-fighting Yugoslavs could hold their own against an attack by the neighboring Soviet satellites, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. Now this belief has been somewhat shaken, in Belgrade as in the West. If the Soviets were to provide the attackers with

—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

HARD *to concentrate: Work on the Schuman Plan has been upset by new crisis, but need for German steel in Western arms plans may be stimulus.*

ample forces of tanks, artillery and planes, and if "Cominform" legions of Czech and Polish Communists were added, the outcome would be very much in doubt. And if there were diversions elsewhere, and a new try-on of the blockade in Berlin, the Western powers might not be able to help in time.

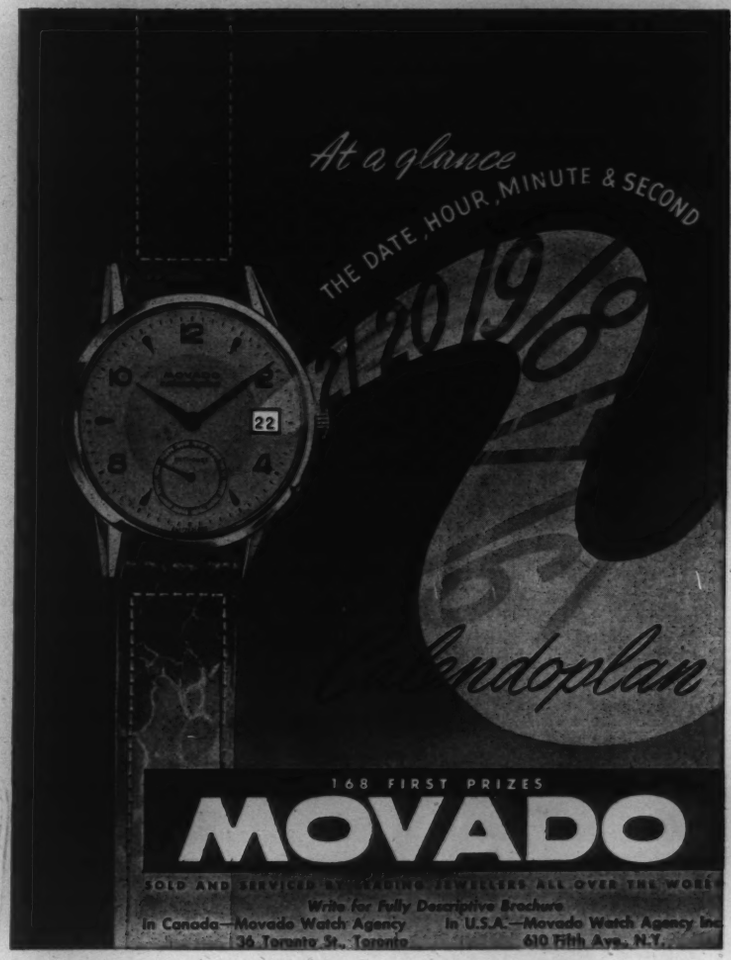
Certainly this is the most dangerous of the "little wars" that Stalin could start. But with Formosa and Iran it seems one of his most likely moves.

—*Willson Woodside*

NORTH KOREAN ARMY

THE most explicit account of the North Korean forces yet given comes from the Military Correspondent of the London *Observer*, and goes far to explain their fighting ability and good direction.

The Japanese encouraged Korean emigration, and as early as 1926 there was a compact community of 87,000 in the Soviet Far East, while in 1931 there were 800,000 in S.E. Manchuria. From the former group, which had grown considerably before the war, the Soviets formed two divi-



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sions, which fought against the Germans, were later transferred to the Far East, and "volunteered" for service with the Chinese Red Army. Later they returned to North Korea as "volunteers" to form the core of the army there.

The Chinese Communists also raised many units from the Koreans living in Manchuria, though only in battalion strength, and these were also sent to Korea after receiving battle training. Very few of the men in the thirteen small divisions with which the North Korean attack was launched were locals (though these are now being conscripted in both North and South Korea, and shipped off to the front).

During nearly 10 years of fighting, Koreans reached relatively high rank in the Soviet Army, and even more reached high rank in the Chinese Communist Army. The present North Korean Army is not only an army of veterans but contains officers, trained to command, familiar with staff work and modern weapons, and, in some cases, accustomed to leading large bodies of troops.

DIVIDED KOREA

IT WOULD be hard to imagine a publication more timely than "Korea Today", by George M. McCune (Saunders, $6.75). This is not a "popular" book—the price alone would take care of that—but for those who want the documented facts on the state of Korea under Japanese rule, and the development of its politics and economics under the divided occupation, it is just the thing.

While the author gives a plainer description of how Communist rule was set up in the North than one has come to expect in an Institute of Pacific Relations publication, he doesn't even suggest that the Soviets had a Korean Communist organization well prepared and ready to be moved in and placed in power over the "People's Committees."

AND while the Russians are properly credited with cleverness in remaining in the background and handing real administrative power to their nominees, their ability to do this could have been explained by the fact that they were able to provide it from the beginning with disciplined Korean Communist troops. Two divisions of expatriate Koreans fought with the Red Army at Stalingrad.

American policy in South Korea by contrast, appears as temporizing and blundering. The Soviets had a plan for communizing the North, which they carried out purposefully from the first day. The Americans had no plan whatever for Korea, and went in believing in all naïvety that Soviet undertakings to liberate and unite the country under a four-power UN trusteeship would be honestly carried out. The Soviets never dreamed of giving power to any but faithful Communists; the Americans refused to concede real power to any political group until after a free election had been held.

As a record of a costly lesson in cold war policy, the book has its value.—*W.W.*

U.S. AFFAIRS

NEW BATTLE FACES U.S. DIPLOMACY

UP TO NOW, the U.S., as the chief executor of the UN policy of sanctions in Korea, has had a very tidy show. It has been able to concentrate its entire energy on the job to be done in the field, with no bickering at its back in Lake Success. If only a few of the UN members have offered military aid, the rest have at least given their declared support to what was being done.

All this was because the Soviets were absent from UN councils. Now they have suddenly declared their intention of returning, to take up the post of chairmanship of the Security Council, which falls to them by alphabetical rule in August. Washington is ruefully anticipating a first-class snarl-up as the result. As various observers analyze the motives of the Soviets, they see them in this way.

Though up to the beginning of last week Moscow propaganda scorned the slight response of the UN membership to the appeal for military forces to help in Korea, it has been bound to take notice of the wave of offers of troops which has now begun to come in. With this evidence that a representative UN force would be fielded in Korea, and prepared to meet other aggressions in a similar way, the UN was working too effectively to suit the Soviets. They can, and will, obstruct this through their veto, and through sowing dissension.

The sincere, though as Washington believes, mistaken intervention of India in favor of halting the action in Korea and admitting Communist China at once to the Security Council has provided the Soviets with a golden opportunity to split most of Asia from the West. They will cynically support Nehru's appeal for peace, and attempt to exploit the ingrained prejudice of Indians and other Asians against Western intervention in their continent.

The Soviet delegate will propose that there should be a cease-fire in Korea—a cease-fire which would leave the North Korean Communists in control of nine-tenths of the whole country. Then there should be a withdrawal of all "foreign" troops, and "free" elections. How free, one can imagine from the reports of the liquidation of all South Korean democratic leaders in the conquered area, and the holding of immediate local elections which are establishing Communist - controlled "People's Committees" everywhere.

If the United States opposes such a settlement, then the United States can be portrayed by Soviet propaganda as being "against peace." The Soviets cannot lose on that game. It will be fuel for their world-wide "peace" offensive.

But the thing which must really delight the Kremlin is the opportunity which its turn in the chair of the Security Council gives for *switching the whole debate from Korea, on which the non-Soviet members are pretty well united, to the question of Communist China, on which they are sharply divided.*

As chairman, Soviet delegate Malik can refuse to recognize the delegate of Nationalist China. It takes seven members to overrule him, and only five members of the Security Council recognize Nationalist China. One can imagine the anger of the U.S. public at seeing Britain and Norway, both members of the Atlantic Pact, India, the hope of a free Asian front, and Yugoslavia, which may soon be calling for help against Russia, all seeming to side with the Soviets.

—International

U.S. TANK *company includes 22 tanks, 149 officers and men. Shown are "Pershings," 46-ton end-of-war model with 90 mm. gun. Modified "Patton" version is being produced at about 6 a day. Cadillac starts heavy production in 9 months.*

In the midst of this, the Chinese Communist attack on Formosa could be launched. Canada has specified that the forces which she has sent to the Far East are strictly for action under the U.N. in Korea, and not for the defence of Formosa. Britain takes the same stand. There is no Security Council majority in sight for a resolution to intervene against this new aggression, and if there were the Soviets could veto it.

Thus the Soviets have a beautiful opportunity for isolating the United States from her Western partners on this issue, and isolating her from the great bulk of Asian opinion, which opposes the Chiang regime. To all of Asia and all the world Soviet propaganda can portray the United States (which has actually always been an anti-colonial power) in her "true, reactionary colors", standing alone with the "discredited" Chiang Kai-shek.

August promises to be an angry and frustrating month at Lake Success, and U.S. diplomacy will face a severe test.—*Willson Woodside.*

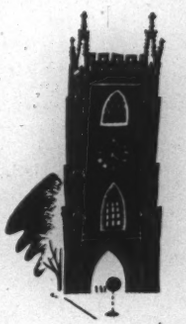
EDUCATION

WANTED: BRILLIANT MINDS

Ultra-Conservatism In Our Colleges To Be Relaxed In Seeking New Men

MR. T. H. MATTHEWS, MA (Oxon.), Secretary of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, reports on a new development in the system for making new appointments to the faculties of our universities:

WHEN a Canadian University is looking for a new professor it does not normally make this fact public, nor does it invite applications. As a result a good man who would like the position may occasionally be overlooked. This is particularly true of university men in other parts of the British Commonwealth, many of whom have said that they would be interested in coming to Canada but don't know what to do about it. Between the other parts of the Commonwealth there is a lively traffic in university teachers, and the efficient secretariat of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth in London has set up machinery to facilitate these migrations. Canada, however, has not, so far, entered very far into these plans and is considered by the other Commonwealth universities to be a trifle aloof in this matter.



The problem was discussed by the National Conference of Canadian Universities at Halifax in 1949, when university Vice-Chancellors from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Pakistan were present as guests and joined in the debate. The conclusion reached was that Canada would gain by following the general Commonwealth plan of publicly advertising all its senior academic vacancies.

Canadian university authorities realize that there is a psychological difficulty, for in North America a post that is advertised is regarded with suspicion, and professors say to one another "Did you see that the University of Medicine Hat is *advertising* for a professor of Sanskrit? What's wrong with the place?" Advertising is considered to be the last resource in a desperate situation. In Great Britain, on the other hand, they advertise in the recognized journals not only for professors but even for university principals, and there are often statutory regulations that important chairs must be advertised, although the Board of Selection is usually not required to restrict the appointment to replies to the notice.

IN CANADA when a university wants, let us say, a professor of chemistry, the method employed is usually that of discreet and confidential inquiry. Eminent chemists, especially in universities with large graduate faculties, or University Presidents are asked if they know of any likely candidates. There are also informal chats at meetings of learned societies. In this way, a list is gradually built up for the appropriate selection committee to examine. Generally this procedure works well and there is certainly nothing to apologize for in the general quality of Canadian university staffs. There is, however, a chance that the ideal candidate may be overlooked.

Realizing these possible flaws in their present practices, some of the Canadian universities are beginning to announce their needs, and readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will be interested to know that the Executive Committee of the National Conference has selected this journal as the most appropriate Canadian medium. The other Commonwealth universities will naturally use the same paper, so that there will also be announcements of academic vacancies in Great Britain and other dominions which will give our own scholars a greater chance of obtaining chairs outside Canada and will help to break down our relative academic isolation within the British Commonwealth.

Our present procedures enable us to survey the fields in Canada, the United States, and Gerat Britain fairly thoroughly. It is hoped that advertisements may sometimes find, even in these countries, likely men and women our experts have missed. Public notices will, undoubtedly, widen the field, for if Australia advertises in Canada, Canada should advertise in Australia. Wider choice means better choice.

IT IS also argued by those who support the new proposal that men and women from other parts of the Commonwealth who would like to broaden their experience by a few years of teaching in Canada will be more ready to come here if they are not thereby put out of touch with openings in their own and other countries.

There need be no fear that our universities will lose their Canadian flavor. They will not. There is, however, at present a danger that our point of view may occasionally be a little parochial, and a touch of extra-Canadian Commonwealth sauce may make our college menus more attractive and even more nourishing.

There will, of course, be a heavy lump of prejudice to be removed, for universities are in their own affairs ultra-conservative, but the policy of advertising has, at least, one wonderful merit—it cannot do any harm. It has the sanction of the great universities in the Old Country, and is a tax-free import that a number of us recommend for Canada.

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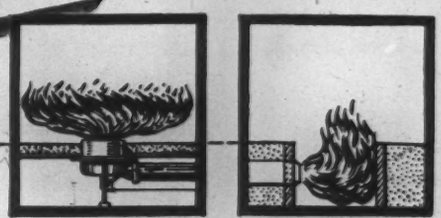

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BOOKS

TOO MUCH BOOK

TOO LITTLE LOVE—by Robert Henriques—*Macmillan—$4.50.*

PURPORTING to tell the story of England's decline from 1926 to 1948, this long novel has its scenes principally in the Cotswolds, where the county families, living on heavily-mortgaged estates, are still, at the beginning of the story, enjoying the simple rural pleasures of fox-hunting and directing the destinies of tenant farmers.

Like many other English writers of this type of novel, Mr. Henriques recognizes that this way of life was economically impossible once the heavy taxation of the present century got under way. Socialistic trends of the past two or three decades have hastened the decline or transformation of English country life, but change of some kind was inevitable once the eighteenth-century civilization of squires and retainers came into conflict with the realities of modern life.

Mr. Henriques displays conventional regret for the displacement of the old gentry by the social climbers and grabbers of the present day. Unfortunately, he makes neither class real enough to arouse the reader's sympathy. If his thesis is that the old way of life was worth preserving, he fails to show it through the conduct or characters of any of his representatives of the county families. Most of his people are so dull and unreal that, while the reader is sure that they are going to have unpleasant lives, he soon feels that they are getting only what they deserve.

Several casual amours, long-winded and inconclusive discussions on politics and economics and some preaching against anti-Semitism pad the novel to the unnecessary bulk of 562 pages.

—*J.L.C.*

FOR IDLE HOURS

A SECOND TREASURY OF THE FAMILIAR—edited by Ralph L. Woods—*Macmillan—$6.25.*

THE EDITOR of "Behold the Man," a collection of writings about Christ and "A Treasury of the Familiar" (1942) publishes a companion volume to the latter. It is, as was its predecessor, a large book primarily intended for bedside consumption and for casual dipping.

—Leja Gorska

RALPH L. WOODS

—Walter Bird

ROBERT HENRIQUES

It is full of favorites—everybody's favorites—and also much that one cannot possibly imagine justifies inclusion. At its best, casual thumbing through is a constant pleasurable surprise; at its worst, it has the ability to elicit the exhausted feeling one used to get from the public-school readers. It is thoroughly indexed by author, by title and by first lines, but its value as a reference book is questionable. Readers who want to know who said what will still be reaching for Bartlett's. Nevertheless, the book, though bulky, is an ideal travelling companion.—*J.M.O.*

NEW WORLD

I LEAP OVER THE WALL—by Monica Baldwin—*British Book Service—$3.25.*

MISS BALDWIN joined a closed order of nuns in the year 1914 and left it 28 years later to come out into the middle of Britain at war. Her experience is so unique and her subject so overwhelming that it would take a very great imaginative writer to do it full justice.

Miss Baldwin is not that—and her book is inevitably a little disappointing; but she does write with acute observation. The passages describing various aspects of life in her convent are of great interest and give a skilful introduction to the mystical writers who, alas, are probably quite unknown to the majority of her readers. What one looks for hopefully—and does not find—is the beginning of a synthesis between the two planes of experience, the fundamentally valid experience of the monastic life and the hurly-burly superficiality of modern secular life.

Miss Baldwin is naturally overcome by the contrasts, but one might hope for a second book describing the efforts at a reconciliation which she must inevitably be making.—*M.B.*

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

RADIO & T.V.

SHE'S AIR-LANE ABBIE WEEK IN, WEEK OUT

FIVE days a week over CJCH, the women of Halifax listen to Abbie Lane. She chats happily to them about this and that, even gives them the occasional book review. This mutual love affair has been going on for five and a half years now. Sponsor is the Colgate cosmetic firm.

—Norwood
ABBIE LANE

Recently Abbie came to Toronto to meet head office for the first time. We met her, too, all 5' 5" of her, and were just as charmed as her listeners. She's gay and chatty.

But one program wouldn't begin to keep Abbie Lane occupied. For four years now she's been Mary Gillan, farmer's wife, on CBC's farm broadcast for the Maritimes. Her radio husband, James L. Robertson, is the original farmer of 11 years standing. Real-life husband is Manager of NS Savings Loan and Building Society; he fondly lets his wife have her fling at radio.

They have three children—a married daughter with a baby girl (it's ridiculous even to think of Abbie as "Grandma"), a son who has finished high school and a daughter of 11.

Abbie also has time for casual dramatic work for CBC; to be Regent of Municipal Chapter, IODE; President of the NS Branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club, and a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club. She can't count on more than 24 hours in the day, either.

■ The CBC may be flirting with TV but Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto, will be way out front when it hits Canada. This Fall they're offering Canada's first extensive educational course in TV broadcasting.

The 16 evening sessions will be non-technical but will cover such aspects of TV as international, social, economic, production, equipment and employment prospects; are designed for men and women who expect to make a living from it; are under the direction of Eric Palin, Director of the School of Electrical Technology at Ryerson.

■ TV isn't going to cut attendance at sports. At least that's the answer from a 2-year U.S. research job. People see a game on their TV set, get interested and turn out to participate—on the sidelines. Last Fall among men owning TV sets for three months or less, 24 per cent attended at least one football game; among those in the 2-years-or-more group, actually 54 per cent turned out. Baseball showed a similar pattern.

■ Canada's overseas radio service placed fourth in a poll conducted by International Short Wave Club. First was OTC Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; second, Radio Australia; third, Swiss Short Wave Service; fifth, the BBC. The Voice of America was seventh.

FRIGIDAIRE Air Conditions Restaurant Despite Heat from Open Kitchen

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INTERMISSION

A Sour Note in Music

by Percy Jacobson

"How sour sweet music is
When time is broke and no proportion kept."

WITH music coming in from every byway, every highway, from restaurant, station and bank, Shakespeare has put our grievance in a nutshell. Thanks to the disc jockey, music, once considered a virtue, has become a vice.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." So said Congreve. If he had lived in the twentieth century instead of the eighteenth, he would have sung another tune. More like rousing the savage breast.

Could anything be more pat about what we must suffer than Emerson's two lines:

"Let me go
where I will,
I hear sky-born
music still."

Only it is not "sky-born" but conceived by the disc jockey out of canned music.

"Those musicians that will play for you,
Hang in the air a thousand leagues
from hence."

Again most aptly put by the Bard. If only the disc jockey would hang too. His punishment should fit the crime. Hell should be paved with the records of Bing Crosby, which he should be forced to listen to for breakfast, dinner and supper, for eternity.

ONCE upon a time, that happy time, when a disc meant nothing more nor less than a flat circular plate, and a jockey a man who rode a horse, Blanche Ring, a popular singer of her time, warbled a tune telling the joys of having "bells on her fingers and bells on her toes" so that she was blessed "with music wherever she goes." Nowadays we have music wherever we go and whenever we like it or not. Even in a bank. Not satisfied that money talks, it must be made to sing as well.

"Without music life would be a mistake," said Nietzche. He might have been right in his day. Imagine life without music! If only we could. It can never be while one disc jockey survives.

Peter Ilyitch Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony, otherwise known as the Pathétique, according to legend is responsible for more suicides than any other musical composition. Hearing it for the forty-first time (it is a favorite of the disc jockey) one can readily understand this. Perhaps not for the same reason. No doubt murder might also be the reaction if that particular disc jockey could be safely strangled; and it would be justifiable homicide.

If it is the same villain who was responsible for Schubert's lovely "Tod und das Madchen" (Death and the Maiden) played last Friday at 8.30 am in a certain chain restaurant while one of its important guests was eating sausages with his griddle cakes, then he deserves no clean death but something even more horrible than to be boiled alive in oil.

It's wrong, all wrong. Something must be done about it. The government must be appealed to. A remedy must be found for a musick world. Even if it decrees one musicless day a week. That will be some respite.

If nothing is done our asylums may be filled with musical wrecks.

If nothing is done man will lose his soul. Remember Shakespeare's ominous warning.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted."

MARK those words "Is fit for treason" and "Let no such man be trusted."

Is it not feasible that the current epidemic of traitors may be due to the murderous disc jockey killing our soul for music?

All we can do is to rouse public opinion to the menace of too much music, so that in time we may again be able to look forward to the sweet moment when we can say, as Lorenzo said to Jessica, "Here we will sit and let the sounds of music Creep in our ears".

"Creep in our ears," and not have the darn thing pounce on us anywhere at any time.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

BRITAIN AND MR. KING

Reynaud Warns on a "House of Cards"

Newspapers Will Be Still Thinner

London.

THE DEATH of Mr. Mackenzie King, which has just been announced, has caused deep and universal regret. On all sides tributes are being paid to his broad vision as a statesman, his remarkably shrewd political judgment, and above all to his intense devotion to the best interests of Canada and the Commonwealth.

Though his death has come as a shock, people were not entirely unprepared for it. It was known that his general health had for some time given cause for anxiety—ever since his breakdown at the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London in Sept., 1948, which was followed so soon by his retirement.

This country mourns the loss of a great Commonwealth statesman, a great Canadian, and a man of singularly attractive personality as a political leader.

One day last week sun poured through the stained glass windows over the main altar of Westminster Abbey when a memorial service was held to honor the memory of Mr. King. The Royal Family, all the Dominions, the U.S., and British Cabinet were represented, while hundreds of ordinary British people overflowed the choir into the main body of the ancient church. The Earl of Athlone, former Governor-General of Canada, represented the King, while Queen Mary and Princess Elizabeth were also represented. Lewis Douglas, U.S. Ambassador, represented his country. Said Dean A. C. Don in his prayer: "We give hearty thanks for the life and work of William Lyon Mackenzie King."

BARKER AND THE B.M.A.

SIR HERBERT Barker, who has just died, was the recognized leader of British manipulative surgery, and also the protagonist in one of the longest controversies that have ever rent British medicine. He was a genius whose work was known and praised all over the world. But he had never acquired the usual academic degrees. So far as the British Medical Association was concerned, he was little more than an exceptionally gifted village bonesetter. The BMA refused to recognize him.

Famous men like Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and W. T. Stead came forward in his defence, but without avail. Barker went quietly on with his work, and in the end prevailed. He was knighted in 1922 for his services to medicine. In 1936 some of the most distinguished surgeons in the country attended a demonstration of his methods. In 1939 a special film was made for the purpose of perpetuating his technique. It had been a long struggle, but he was not embittered. "I have been luckier than most pioneers," was his only comment.

REYNAUD'S CALL

M. PAUL REYNAUD, who recently was the principal guest at a luncheon given by the committee of the United Europe Movement, had some rather acid things to say about the British attitude towards the Schuman Plan. To the British reluctance to abandon part of the nation's sovereignty, M. Reynaud retorts that all nations have had to abandon part of their sovereignty, and that no question of defence or economics can now be settled by any nation alone.

When Sir Stafford Cripps wants to devalue the Pound, he has to go to Washington to arrange it. M. Reynaud went on: "Others say, 'We have managed to erect a fragile structure which guarantees full employment. Don't touch!'—just as a child having built a house of cards would say, 'Please don't knock it down!' Unfortunately one of the cards at the bottom of the castle is the Marshall Plan aid, which will be pulled out in two years. So the solution is not 'wait and see.' We must create something new. We must make a united Europe. If you agree, join us."

But in spite of M. Reynaud, the Government is still unwilling to commit itself, even to the extent of taking a seat at the conference table.

THE PAPER WAR

NO BETTER illustration could be found of the difficulties and follies of bulk-buying than the recent handling of the newsprint problem in this country. The Board of Trade, which controls the business, has been trying to cut out Canadian imports as a means of saving dollars, and at the same time has been shipping abroad a higher and higher proportion of the output of British mills.

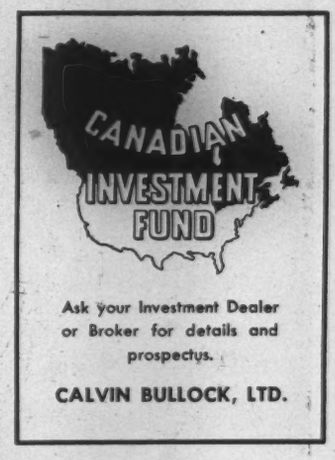
To make matters worse, the Americans have been buying in Europe; and so certain sources there on which this country had counted for use in emergency have dried up. British newspapers are thus faced with the prospect that not even their present reduced newsprint supplies can be maintained.

The whole muddle has been due to ignorance of the industry and its needs, and to a system of what is really hand-to-mouth buying. The chief claim made for governmental control of buying has been that it made possible long-term planning. "Long-term" is a phrase that officials love. But this is certainly not the way things are being handled—in the buying of newsprint, at any rate. It has simply become a scramble to meet immediate requirements, with the not surprising result that they are not met.

Now Mr. Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, announces that an attempt is being made to renew Canadian contracts to the extent of 75,000 tons in 1951—if it is not too late. Canadian producers, who really do believe in "long-term" planning, it seems, may have made other arrangements. (see Canadian Business)

Unfortunately, even if the Board of Trade does manage to get these supplies from Canada, there will still be great difficulty in maintaining even the present inadequate size of newspapers.

—P.O'D.



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J. K. Macdonald, President of Confederation Life Association, announces five important changes affecting senior officers of the 79-year-old life insurance company. C. D. Devlin is retiring as General Manager after completion of forty years of distinguished service in the field and at head office, but will continue as a Vice-President of the Board of Directors. New Vice-Presidents are B. T. Holmes, who becomes Vice-President and Actuary; J. L. McLachlin, who becomes Vice-President and Secretary; A. E. Wall, who is named Vice-President in charge of Agencies; and W. J. Farmery, who becomes Vice-President in charge of Investments. All of these gentlemen have seen many years of service with the Association. Confederation Life's total insurance in force exceeds $1 billion, while policies and group insurance certificates in force number more than 420,000, in some 20 countries.

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FILMS

MAGNOLIAS, ROSES AND TRAINWRECKS

SINCE the pattern for a film about the Old South is so deeply etched by now, all the screenwriter seems to do is indulge himself in a kind of shorthand to conjure up the whole atmosphere south of the Mason-Dixon line. In "Bright Leaf," a fascinating rake named Brant Royle (Gary Cooper) but who could be Rhett Butler, strolls down the unpaved main street of the little town of Kingsmont. On his right hordes of shuffling, happy darkies bargain in the open markets. From the distance comes the gibberish of a tobacco auctioneer, and the twang of banjos fills the air. Behind the hitching posts droop the magnolia trees and languid belles glide by in carriages.

MELWYN BREEN

For the Southern characters, the shorthand is even more telegraphic. Besides the Butleresque Royle, we have the proud but decaying Singleton family, comprising Major Singleton (Donald Crisp) and his daughter Margaret (Patricia Neal) as laid out by Eugene O'Neill and Lillian Hellman. Then there's the tart-with-a-heart, Sonia Kovac (Lauren Bacall), from anybody's problem play of the 'nineties. These are suitably blended with a moral that leans heavily on whoever wrote "In His Steps."

In "Bright Leaf" Brant Royle engages in intrigue against the powerful Major Singleton, head of the tobacco interest in the town of Kingsmont. Years before, this Royle had been run out by the Major, but he's come back to claim his birthright, a defunct cigarette factory. Pausing just long enough to change his shirt he throws in his lot with the inventor of a cigarette making machine who happens along, borrows money from the tart and corners the industry in about as much time as it formerly took to make a cigarette by hand. Singleton shoots himself, Royle marries Margaret who, to avenge her father's death, promptly runs much of the corporation into the ground and—well, you have the idea.

About the only thing to recommend this film is the morbid fascination of watching Donald Crisp and Gary Cooper trying to bring it to life. If the Major is a Singleton, Brant Royle is all trumps and the whole thing is a laydown from the start.

"INTERRUPTED JOURNEY" is much less pretentious than "Bright Leaf" but it has its share of hokum too. It's a British film about an unsuccessful writer named John North (Richard Todd) who deserts his wife (Valerie Hobson) to run away with a publisher's wife (Christine Norden).

As the express train nears his home

The *Films* department will be conducted by Melwyn Breen while Mary Lowrey Ross is on vacation.

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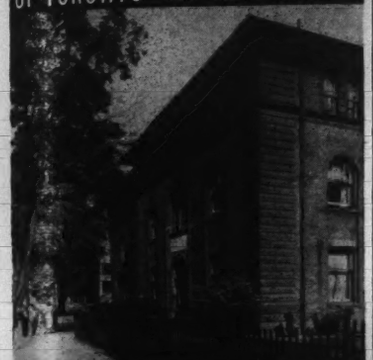

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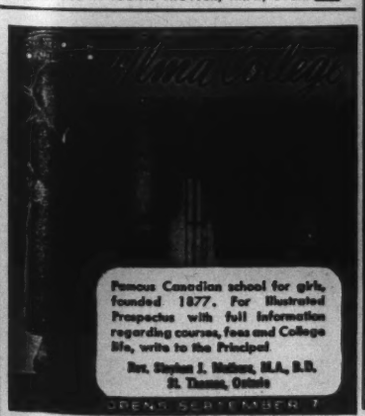

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OPENS SEPTEMBER 7

in the country, North suffers a change of heart. This is brought about partly by memories of his wife and partly by the fact that both the publisher and a private detective have joined the party. He pulls the emergency cord and jumps off the train. Just as he gets inside his front door looking as though nothing had happened, the standing express train is wrecked with a loss of 30 lives, among them his *inamorata*.

From there his conscience and the railway investigator take over. The plot thickens until it virtually comes to a standstill. It is brought to its feet by a trick ending that's just as infuriating as it's foolish. As a second-rate suspense thriller it was holding its own.

FIRST OF ALL, to understand "Peggy," you must know that the annual New Year's Day football game at the Rose Bowl is presided over by a co-ed Queen. Secondly, this office is so desired by every California co-ed that success gives everything in subsequent life a faint air of anti-climax. Thirdly, it's one of the conditions of election that a candidate be unmarried. Ready now?

Well, in "Peggy" lovable old Professor Brookdale (Charles Coburn) has two daughters: Peggy (Diana Lynn) and Susan (Barbara Lawrence). Professor Brookdale doesn't like football players, which is unfortunate since Peggy is secretly married to a very large one who presumably can't be stopped by anything but the grandstand wall. And both daughters are highly qualified candidates for Queen.

Peggy is therefore forced to find some method of disqualification, since the real reason is becoming, as Noel would say, "increasingly obvious." How she tries to break out of the running in both events provides most of the comedy but not, I'm afraid, all of the laughs.

There's some mild slapstick by Charlotte Greenwood, who wants to marry Coburn. Coburn as Professor Brookdale loses his temper at the opening and stays mad until just before the dissolve, thus appears in the technicolor as more or less constantly vermilion. There is also a sequence showing the magnificent floral floats they make for the Rose Bowl parade. Diana Lynn, albeit indulging in an overplus of "cute" nosewrinkling, is very pretty.

—Warner Bros.

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Next Week in SATURDAY NIGHT

Read

THE CASE OF THE CLUTCHING HAND

by Gordon McCaffrey

Early Bird—

. . . with confidence in CANADA LIFE!

It was Joe's Dad that said, "Son, whether you're a horse or a man, it's the early start that wins the race."

The thought amused young Joe, but it stuck in his mind, too. It pops up especially on those days when he'd like to switch off the alarm clock and catch another forty winks.

He remembered it particularly the day he decided, with his first pay, to invest part of his money with Canada Life. "It's another way of making an early start," he reasoned . . . "If I can set a goal and plan financial security from the beginning, I'll be away ahead in a few years."

Joe learned too, that Canada Life made its own early start as the first Canadian Life Insurance Company 102 years ago. Since then the Company has grown steadily, becoming respected everywhere for its sound policies.

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YEAR OF DECISION

Is Our Rugby to Be U.S. Football And Senior Hockey Wholly Pro?

THE BOYS were out for practice in the third week of July, well ahead of the heat of summer. Toronto's Argonauts held morning sessions for the paid and the jobless, which means everyone except those who just like to play rugby for fun, and they don't count anyway. Ottawa Roughriders planned to open their session with an exhibition contest against the New York Giants.

Out of 15 coaches of senior Canadian rugby clubs, an even dozen are Americans. For the first couple of games, nine U.S. players can be carried, which is three-quarters of a team. With startling frankness, mentors in the Eastern Intercollegiate loop advocated the all-out adoption of American rules.

The simple fact of the matter is that it's getting harder and harder for a native boy who just enjoys playing football to find any place to play. This results in a shortage of home-grown material and a tendency toward more and more importation.

Very belatedly, some of the senior clubs are talking of supporting junior and intermediate teams. The CRU, which must have taken in between thirty and forty thousand dollars for last year's Grey Cup final, most generously gives $150 annually to each intermediate league. To the intermediate loop of the ORFU, for example, this means just under ten dollars per club to cover equipment and other expenses.

The boys are in a fair way to killing Canadian rugby deader than a campaign promise on election day. In quest of the buck they've lost sight of the ball. The cost of just one high-priced import, if donated instead to the development of local talent, would do wonders, but you could grow old and grey waiting for it to happen.

There's a solution, of course, and it may well come about shortly. That is for the more flagrantly pro clubs to become out-and-out professional, leaving room for the amateurs to move up to senior classification and competition for the Grey Cup.

There's a catch, though. The pros would probably start playing according to the U.S. rules, which would ruin their game in short order.

DOWN THE RIVER

IF SENIOR "amateur" rugby is committing suicide, it looks as though senior "amateur" hockey is being murdered.

It was announced some time ago by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association that henceforth the country's top ranking senior teams would no longer play off each spring for the Allan Cup. That trophy would be relegated to the poor relatives. Meanwhile the *good* clubs in the Cape Breton, Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, and Western Canada leagues would have a big boys' playoff all of their own.

That made a certain amount of sense. After all, the Allan Cup *was* donated with the idea that hockey-lovers would compete for it, and the representatives of the lesser leagues have taken some terrible trimmings.

Now it all comes out in a motion actually put into effect at the CAHA meeting last month, and shelved at the last minute because of objections from the pros. The players on the super-senior teams will receive minimum salaries of $1,000 per annum. That's all right. Most of them have been getting it anyhow. They will be under contracts extraordinarily similar to regulation professional contracts. And here's the joker. They will be subject at all times to draft by the professional clubs, with of course a nice fee going to the amateur club for each player drafted. The plan was dropped for this year, but it's going to come.

CANADIAN RUGBY: *From high-priced imports, local talent shortage.*

Probably there will be little or no squawking on the part of those directly concerned. A thousand bucks is a thousand bucks, and if amateur hockey players in Canada haven't learned by now that they haven't any rights, then they're stupider than seems conceivable.

There's no particular reason why outsiders should complain, either, except at that persistent and inexplicable determination on the part of wholly un-amateur athletic organizations to pretend that they are amateurs.

Why not, in all our sports, make some effort to get back to designations that mean something, let the boys who play for fun call themselves amateurs and the boys who play for money call themselves professionals? Of course, most of this hocus-pocus is perpetrated by the officials, and they don't play at all.—*Kim McIlroy*

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

LATE SUMMER . . .
TIME FOR VIGILANCE

—© Karsh

August!
September!
Early October!

. . . it's the peak polio period, when parents' eyes and ears are tuned more sharply than usual to signs of small ailments in their children. To be sure, childhood upsets usually are minor, over with quickly. But when they occur at this time of year few parents fail to hear a small, nagging question at back of their minds, "Could this be polio?"

Fortunately, it seldom is. Poliomyelitis — infantile paralysis — attacks few people. Twenty cases per 100,000 population usually is considered an epidemic. So anxiety is uncalled for. But you can take precautions.

Here are some of the things you can do to guard your children during the months when polio is apt to be around:

Call Your Doctor Immediately if any of these symptoms appear: headache, nausea, a cold, upset stomach, muscle soreness or stiffness, unexplained fever. Poliomyelitis starts in many different ways, often just like a lot of other childhood diseases. *Be on the safe side.*

Avoid New Contacts. Try not to mingle with crowds. Local health authorities decide whether schools and other gathering places may remain open. If you can help it, don't take children to theatres, on trains, buses, boats or to beaches where they mingle with strangers.

Don't Get Overtired. Extreme fatigue makes you an easier victim. Too strenuous play, late hours, irregular schedules are possible invitations to attack by polio.

Avoid Chilling. Don't stay long in very cold water.

Don't Swim in Polluted Waters. Check with your Health Department beforehand.

Keep Clean. Wash hands before eating. Keep flies and other insects away from food. Don't leave garbage uncovered.

Consult Your Family Doctor as to the advisability of removal of tonsils and adenoids or other mouth and throat surgery, during the usual epidemic months.

(Recommendations from "Message to Parents," pamphlet recently published by Canadian Foundation for Poliomyelitis. Pamphlet is a reprint from a publication of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in the United States.)

SISTER ELIZABETH KENNY, the Australian nurse who was one of first to give polio victims hope. Her method demonstrated that polio's crippling aftermath could be more or less alleviated. Sister Kenny is now in the United States where she conducts clinics in her method.

Your August Menus . . . . Hot or Cold

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

BAKED HAM *has honey-clove decor.*

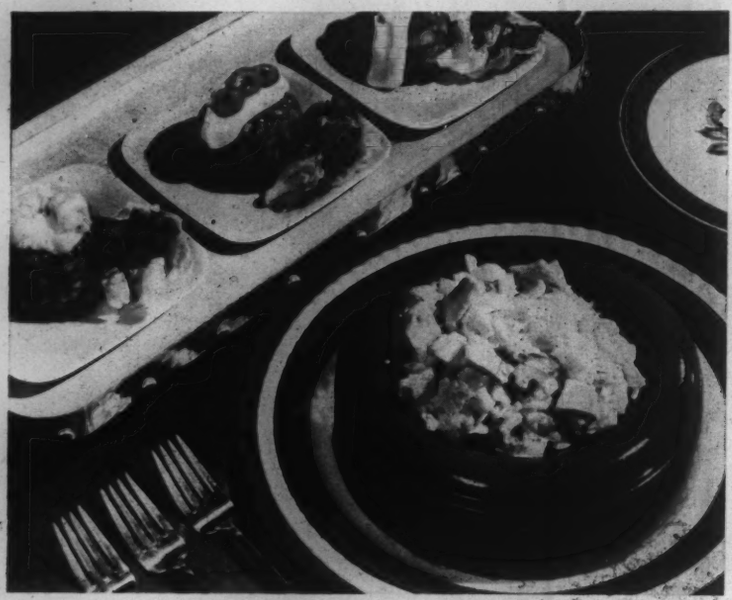
FAMILY AFFAIR

Baked Glazed Ham
*Casserole of Corn and Cheese**
Bowl of Sliced Tomatoes and
Green Onions
Herb Vinegar
Shredded Lettuce
Sour Cream Dressing
Hot Brown-'n-Serve Rolls
Canteloupe Rings with Lime Sherbet

YOU DATE your recently acquired mother-in-law for supper on her birthday. A total count of six will be present . . . which isn't too much for your apartment. But the weather's unbearable, so you decide to serve what you *know* you can do easily.

■ Easy to avoid a hot kitchen using ham already "Fully Cooked." It can be served cold "as is" right from the wrapper. Or heated in a slow oven (325°F), according to the schedule on the wrapper, and then glazed. *To glaze:* Score fat diamond shape, stick with cloves, sift brown sugar over surface and dribble with honey. Melt glaze in hot oven (400°F) for 15 minutes. You can bake Brown-'n-Serve Rolls and casserole at the same time, using both shelves. If necessary, run the casserole under the broiler to brown. Salads couldn't be simpler, are delicious with ham.

A birthday cake is in order, but a cool dessert is better than sentiment in hot weather. Slice canteloupe 1" thick, peel off rind, remove seeds. Fill cavity with lime or any fruit sherbet.



RUBY RED *aspic for chicken salad.*

FOR THE GIRLS

Ring Mould of Vegetable Aspic
*with Curried Chicken Salad**
Tray of Raw Relishes, Devilled Eggs
Assorted Dressings
Hot Cheese Tea Biscuits
Thin Mints or Dessert (if desired)
Ice Cream Crumb Rolls
with Chocolate Sauce
Hot or Iced Tea

THIS LUNCHEON is to be strictly distaff and you're the hostess. Some guests will count calories, others won't, but all are interested in food. Service is buffet, count is eight, meal may be served indoors or out.

■ Aspic can be made day before. Use canned boneless chicken (chilled) for salad—unless you feel you *must* cook a chicken. Make salad early in morning. Arrange relishes in colorful array on large tray, along with devilled eggs and plenty of cress. Have snappy dressing for dunking relishes, mayonnaise for the salad. Make cheese tea biscuits from prepared mix using double quantity and really nippy cheese. Make and store in refrigerator if there is space. If not, make, bake ahead and reheat.

If a mint won't keep the girls happy until dinner time, serve them the Crumb Rolls. Make a chocolate cake (prepared mix). Crumble fresh cake on wax paper or shallow bowl—half at a time. Purchase individual ice cream rolls and roll ice cream in the cake crumbs. Place on individual serving plates and spoon over rich chocolate sauce. That should hold them!

INDIVIDUAL *loaves, mushroom sauce.*

COOL DAY, HOT MEAL

Tomato Juice *Relishes*
*Individual Veal Loaves**
Mushroom Sauce
Parsleyed New Potatoes
Fresh Vegetable Salad Bowl
*Coconut Brittle Sundae**

A SUDDEN change in weather and in meal plans. Out comes the frozen minced veal to thaw. "Cold cuts," previously scheduled, are stored in meat tray for future use. Visitors come calling later, stay to dine, so extra effort is made to produce a less homespun meal than the one originally planned.

■ Relishes, celery curls and ringed radishes, are the supreme effort in this menu. A sharp knife and ice water help speed up production. Since the veal loaf mixture is already made, baking it in individual muffin tins is a last minute inspiration. Fresh vegetables diced, shredded and torn go into the salad . . . plus a substantial whiff of garlic and good French dressing. The sundae is a quick switch from watermelon slices. Ice cream in the freezing compartment and coconut brittle topping in a jar make this possible.

Secret of impromptu entertaining is three-fold: A well stocked emergency shelf . . . two or three key menus which can be produced and served with little muss and fuss . . . plenty of salad fixings in the refrigerator (does away with need to prepare, cook vegetables).

**Recipes on next page*

HOW TO MAKE IT:

Corn-Cheese Casserole

Chop ½ medium onion and ½ green pepper fine. Sauté in 2 tbsp. butter over low heat for 5 minutes. Make a cream sauce by adding—

2 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. dry mustard
¼ tsp. paprika
1 cup milk

Stir and cook until thickened and smooth. Add 1 cup grated nippy cheese. Set aside from heat. Beat until light 1 egg. Mix with this 2 cups drained cream style or whole kernel corn. Combine with cream sauce. Turn into greased casserole, cover with buttered cracker crumbs (½ cup) and sprinkle with more grated cheese. Bake 20 minutes in 400°F oven. Serves 6.

Aspic Ring Mould

2 envelopes plain gelatine
1 cup cold canned vegetable juice (mixed variety)
2½ cups hot canned vegetable juice (there are 2½ cups in 20-oz. tin)

Soften gelatine in the cold juice. Add hot juice and stir until dissolved. Pour into oiled or wet 1-quart ring mould. Chill until firm. Unmould and fill center with salad. Eight servings.

Curried Chicken Salad

In mixing bowl combine 1 cup mayonnaise, 1 tsp. curry powder, 1 tbsp. grated onion and 1 tbsp. lemon juice. Remove chilled meat from one 16-oz. tin boneless chicken (open both ends). If meat is in large pieces, slice crosswise to make bite-sized pieces. Toss with seasoned mayonnaise. Chill until ready to serve. Then add 1½ cups thinly sliced celery and, if desired, ¼ cup slivered blanched almonds. Eight servings. *Note*: More or less curry powder may be used.

Veal Loaves

In a mixing bowl crumble 2 slices bread into fine crumbs. Add—

1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. sage
½ tsp. celery salt
1 onion chopped fine
parsley chopped fine (about 2 tbsp.)
1½ lbs. minced veal.

Combine thoroughly, and add 1 egg slightly beaten mixed with ¼ cup milk. Mix well and place in greased muffin tins. Bake in 350°F oven for 45 minutes. Six servings. Serve with mushroom sauce made with condensed cream of mushroom soup thinned with cream.

Coconut Brittle

In a heavy frying pan over low heat melt 1 cup granulated sugar, stirring constantly. When a deep golden brown, quickly stir in 1 cup shredded coconut and pour into buttered pan. When cold and brittle, crush with rolling pin into fine crumbs. Store in a tightly covered jar.

Brain-Teaser:

Air-Conditioned

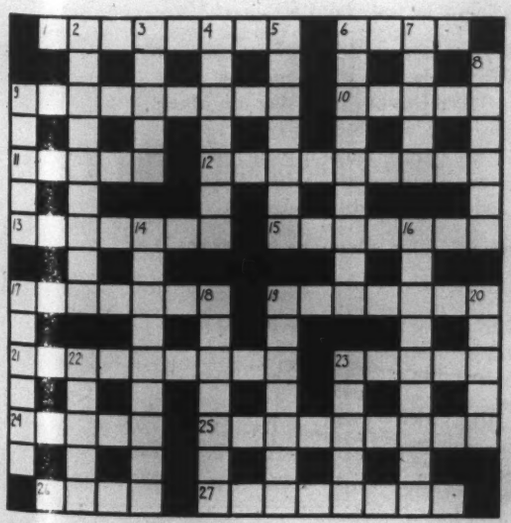
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. I join the clan, sir, with 8 and 17 down. (8)
6. Step over this, 26 and a 22. (4)
9. Fisherman's income? (3, 6)
10. It had a novel setting therein. (5)
11. 8, 1's territory. (5)
12. The van is here. (2, 3, 4)
13. Well, I'll be blowed! What brass! (7)
15. He spat and ran after the Athenians, perhaps. (7)
17. Poe's Annabel is on edge. (7)
19. "Stand not upon the order of your going". (4, 3)
21. Siamese twins are usually in this. (9)
23. Missed getting the bird by an inch. (5)
24. A bit of a tease, she is! (5)
25 and 9. down. C.B.C.'s answer to B.B.C.'s Third Program. (9, 5)
26. See 6 across. (4)
27. Lenin and Stalin? (8)

DOWN

2. Present. (9)
3. You can't count this among your blessings. (5)
4. "_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ lon's sons are brothers in distress". (Burns) (7)
5. Does the sot tear around when the room does? (7)
6. Clasp me at lunch on the table! (5, 4)
7 and 20. Plays "Over the waves" on Sunday night? (5, 5)
8 and 1. Canadian journalist, frequently moving in world circles, as it were. (6, 8)
9. See 25.
14. Neat bloomers. (9)
16. But this kind of card game needs four hands! (3-6)
17. The antiseptic 1? A main prop of 7 and 20. (6)
18. A crazy bee will make even a worm turn. (7)
19. Portia did for Antonio. (7)
20. See 7.
22. See 6 across. (5)
23. But not paper soles! (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Lake Superior
8. Granule
9. Illicit
11. Eve
12. Ethics
13. Spew
14. Taj Mahal
16. Career
18. Parlor
19. Apéritif
22. Irma
23. Bear up
24. Ski
26. X-raying
27. Militia
28. Sahara Desert

DOWN

2. Abase
3. Enumerate
4. Urethra
5. Evince
6. Ills
7. Recipient
8. Great Sphinx
10. Tower of Pisa
15. Jeremiads
17. Acropolis
20. Pyramid
21. Verger
24. Satyr
25. Fish

(118)

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MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A., LL.D.

Application for the coming year should be made immediately.

Next Week in SATURDAY NIGHT—

THE UNWED MOTHER:

HER RIGHT TO HER CHILD

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Party members have been instructed to circulate the peace petition through Winnipeg homes every Wednesday evening prior to regular club meetings. Some of the leading Winnipeg LPP clubs have sought mass endorsations from trade unions, factory workers, aldermen, educational institutions and religious and fraternal organizations.

Several hundred persons already have signed the petition.

Communist youth groups have agreed to tackle an initial goal of 2,500 signatures from teen-agers.

A smaller inner group of the peace council has mapped out detailed plans to reach their Manitoba signature objective by October 2—"International Peace Day."

A fairly new pattern followed by the peace movement in Winnipeg is to tag well-known civic leaders for their signatures.

As a "drawing card" for innocent dupes, an impressive list of prominent Manitoba names have been lined up. It is understood the names later will be turned over for publication in the *Canadian Tribune*, a weekly Communist organ, published in Toronto.

Alberta:

BRUSH-OFF

ALBERTA, which has had the first and only Social Credit Government in the world since 1935, is definitely at odds with the Quebec SC organization over Korea.

Recently, the Quebec group petitioned Prime Minister St. Laurent in declaring it was firmly opposed to any dispatch of Canadian troops to Korea. The group said it considered the Korean conflict a civil affair, "even if the different sides profess to have different ideologies."

Alberta's young Premier, Hon. Ernest Manning, promptly hit back at the Quebec group, known as *L'Union des Electeurs*. He said this group had been renounced by his organization, the Social Credit Association of Canada, at a meeting in Winnipeg last winter.

Further, said Mr. Manning, the Social Credit Association of Canada, which was the only official SC organization in the Dominion, is fully in agreement with the Federal Government on defence measures.

New Brunswick:

SUBS OR STURGEON?

YOU never know what you may see under water when you dive into New Brunswick's bays or rivers these days.

In the Bay of Fundy, for instance, you just might come face to face with a Russian submarine. George Tiner, 62-year-old Chance Harbor fisherman, sticks resolutely by his story that he and his 13-year-old boat mate and nephew, Barry Crawford, saw one only a stone's throw away while they were lifting their lobster traps a quarter mile from the NB shore the other day. Tiner says the lobster pot that he left behind on the 90-foot-down ocean floor, when he and the boy bent to the oars to escape the suction of the diving sub, "can just stay there as far as I am concerned."

music
art
home economics
voice production
gymnastics
games
dancing
riding

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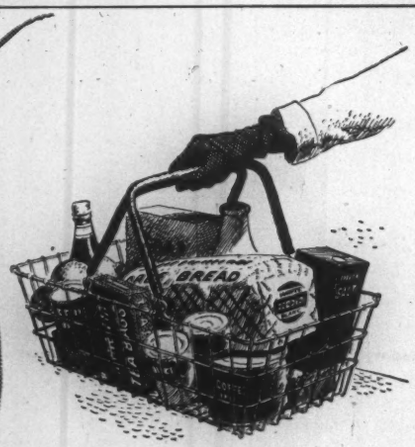

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA — FOR SERVICE

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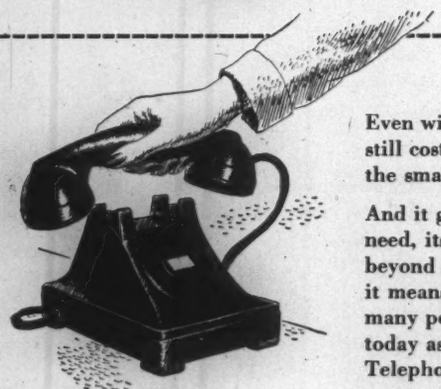

Even with recent rate increases, your telephone still costs so little; it remains one of the smallest items in your family budget.

And it gives you so much. In moments of urgent need, its convenience and speed may be beyond price. In terms of day-to-day usefulness it means more than ever before; twice as many people are within reach of your telephone today as there were ten years ago. Telephone value has steadily increased.

Today, as always, your telephone is *big* value.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

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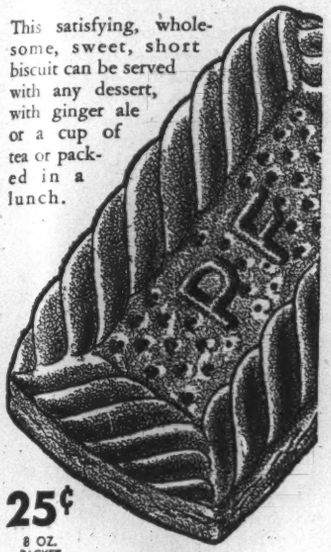

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Distaff:

PRESIDENTIAL FAMILY

LIKE mother, like daughter. **Mrs. W. K. Colin Campbell** is the first woman President of the Canadian Home and School and Parent - Teaching Federation; her mother, the late Ada Mary Courtice, founded this movement. Mrs. Campbell knows all the home and school difficulties. She's a mother and a grandmother herself; was a trustee on the Toronto Board of Education. Before her marriage she taught at Ontario Ladies' College and Central Technical School. But it was not until her own children were of school age that she became vitally interested in home and school work.

—Globe and Mail
MRS. W. K. CAMPBELL

■ Ottawa has its first policewoman. She's **Edna Harry.** And speaking of crime, **Helen Chataway** has been appointed to the newly created post of educational officer, Prison for Women, Kingston.

■ New BC golf queen is **Babs Davies** of Vancouver, holder of the Canadian women's closed title.

■ Montrealer **Dr. Riva B. R. Soicher** is winner of one of the 26 medical fellowships awarded by the National Research Council for graduate study. Dr. Riva obtained her BSc in 1940; her MD in 1944. For the past year she has been studying internal medicine at McGill University.

■ Pianist **Barbara Pentland** of Winnipeg and Vancouver recently chalked up two Canadian firsts. She was one of the first two Canadians (man was other) to have an original composition recorded outside Canada for international distribution; was the first Canadian (feminine) to have a composition both published and recorded.

■ American **Dr. Lillian Gilbreth** became famous to the public-at-large as the mother in the book, "Cheaper by the Dozen." She is a consulting management engineer and was recently made the first woman honorary member of the Canadian Institute of Engineers.

■ Going as a Master to North Bay (Ont.) Normal School this Fall is **Miss Bertha Dick.** She will replace **Miss Grace Morgan** who is retiring. Miss Dick holds BA and BPaed degrees from the University of Toronto; was Assistant Inspector in North York Township.

■ Last spring she received her AM degree from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., and a $600 fellowship. Winner **Mindele Black** of Winnipeg plans to return to Radcliffe for her doctorate. This isn't her first win, either. The University of Manitoba awarded her a $400 travelling fellowship at her graduation.

■ Most women are interested in figures — their own. But **Louise McEachern** is interested in other figures, too — mathematical ones. She's just completed a 4-year night-school course in industrial accounting at McMaster University. Only one other woman in Canada holds a RIA degree (Registered Industrial and Cost Accountant). Louise will continue on the staff of the Quaker City Chemical Co., Hamilton, where she's worked for the last 15 years.

■ Georgetown, Ont., has a lily expert. **Isabella Preston** was recently honored by the Royal Horticultural Society for "outstanding work in 1950" with lilies. Miss Preston, now retired, was assistant for ornamental plant breeding at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa.

■ She got an invite and she went. **Marian Banks** is head of the Department of Geography at Etobicoke (Ont.) Collegiate. She was one of six invited by the Canadian Department of External Affairs to attend the UNESCO Geography International Seminar held at MacDonald College, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Over 40 nations were represented.

■ Two pleasant things happened last month to free lance writer **Louise Stone** of Toronto. English *Punch* accepted a short sketch of hers and she sailed on a Greek liner for a 4-month visit to France, England and Italy.

■ New representative on the Alberta Drama Board is **Esther Nelson,** Extension Lecturer in Drama at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

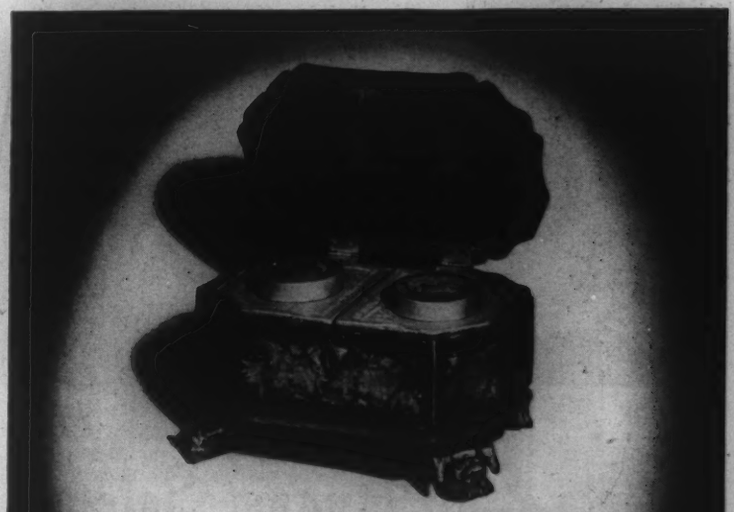
■ She takes photographs of bugs, animals and leaves. She's just been made an Associate of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain on the strength of it. Or rather, on the excellence of her color photography. And she's the first Canadian woman to be so honored by the august Society. **Evelyn Andrus** is the only color photographer on the University of Toronto staff and is recognized as one of the top color experts in Canada.

■ Recently appointed to the University of Alberta to lecture on nursing is **Norma J. Smith,** Superintendent of the Galt Hospital in Lethbridge.

■ A jump from Calgary to Halifax is being made by **Jean Macarthur.** Same position, just change of locale. Executive Director and General Secretary Jean has been with the YWCA for some years; was organizing hostess in the Maritimes for the National YWCA during the war; is a graduate of Moulton College and McMaster University.

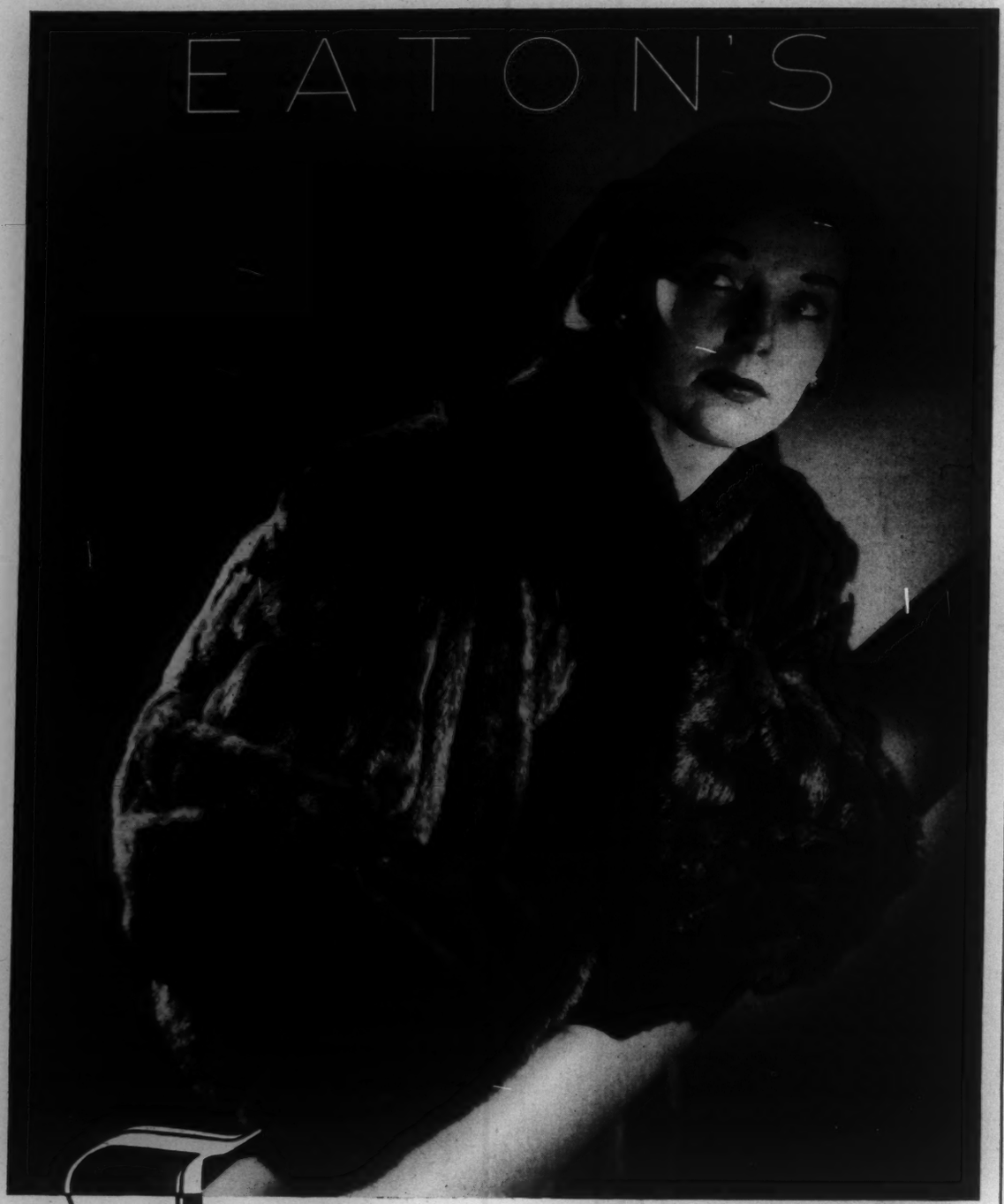
■ **Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova** has been decorated with the gold medal of the French Red Cross for her service on behalf of war-mutilated children of France. This petite dynamo of energy knows the horrors of war; escaped from her native Czechoslovakia just before Hitler marched in; is now a Canadian citizen. She is Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada and is at present in France surveying areas where USC supplies are most needed.

—CP
L. HITSCHMANOVA



● *This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA"
TEA



The August Sale of Furs

Soft opulent furs with swirled sleeves, narrower shoulders and controlled fullness, beautiful furs in profusion telling the fur fashion story for fall and winter with many important savings during the month of August at Eaton's

EATON'S CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Beauty:

SCHOOL LEARNED

THERE'S a school for everything these days, seems like. Beauty schools aren't anything new. But facts and figures (statistically speaking) about one beauty firm are quite impressive. For one thing, they were the first to take a beauty school to Newfoundland.

Last Spring Yardley of London flew the school to St. John's. They had over half a ton excess baggage, at that. Twenty-five cosmetic-counter sales clerks came for the one-day session. Some came a round-trip 850 miles to learn about proper make-up, facial massage and beauty tips. Says Gwen Foster, the beauty schoolmarm, "Newfoundlanders don't seem to use as much make-up as do other Canadian girls. For one thing, they don't need it. They have more of that lovely English complexion."

A year and a half ago, Yardley decided to take a beauty school across the country. To date they have visited 25 Ontario cities and towns; ten in the West; and ten in Quebec and the Maritimes. Over 1,700 cosmetic sales girls have attended. Recently Yardley wondered how many were still at their jobs. A survey of 121 Montreal girls who had attended the school revealed that 4 out of 5 still were. Yardley doesn't take credit but they're pleased. It means customers are getting better cosmetic advice.

Yardley also invited local press gals to the school sessions. They went and had a grand time, taking off tired faces and putting on fresh beautiful ones.

And they received a lot of beauty hints. For example:

Soap—

- A good soap doesn't dry your skin.
- Some people say they are allergic to soap. Usually it means they are allergic to the perfume in the soap.
- Oatmeal soap is good for even supersensitive skins.

Perfume—

- Apply perfume on cotton ball to pulse spots—in throat hollow, on wrist, at bend of elbow and at bend of knee, in front of ear.
- You may also apply perfume at hairline, on eyebrows, and at lobe and behind ear.
- Drop the cotton ball saturated with perfume inside your bra.
- Vary perfumes according to mood of the day. If you vary perfume during the day, do it after a tub. This avoids any clashing of perfumes.

Rouge—

- Some skins absorb rouge. If yours does, you will have to use more to begin with.
- Rouge should be in triangle shape, with focal point on cheek-bone. Blend up to fade on temple at the eye: blend lower line to lobe of ear.

P.S. Did you know that you have 3,500 sweat gland openings to one square inch of face? No wonder our faces need a good soap-and-water wash, followed by a good cream lubricant.

PEOPLE

MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

■ Ten Canadian diamond drillers arrived back in Canada last week and found it pretty good. They'd been hired by a U.S. company to drill coal in South Korea near the 38th Parallel at $550 a month plus expenses. The six pictured below are (l. to r.): **Joseph Malette,** foreman, **Sam Welcher, Napoleon Cousineau,** all of Timmins, Ont., **John Forget,** of Haileybury, Ont. **Duilio Sartoretto,** West Rouyn, Que., and **Roger Forget,** Haileybury. The others were **Leo Landry** of Rouyn, **Carl Osterberg** and **Euclide Genest,** Cobalt, Ont., and **Doran Roy** of Kirkland Lake, Ont. At 3 a.m. on June 26 they were awakened and told to get moving. Leaving everything behind, they piled into army trucks driven by South Koreans. To these drivers they owe their lives; they kept at the wheels for 26 hours. "We would never have gotten through the roads and trails if it hadn't been for them," says Sartoretto. They'll go back to finish their 12-month contract "when the war's over," But Genest, speaking for them all, says: "Give me Canada anytime."

DIAMOND DRILLERS *with mementos bought in Yokohama: "Give us Canada."*

■ At Bisley Camp, Eng., in the King's Prize, top event of the National Rifle Association meet, **CQMS J. A. Draper** of South Porcupine, Ont., came fourth to top the Canadians in the 100 finalists. Next ranking Canadian was 18-year-old **Cadet Clifford James,** of Hamilton, Ont. Draper scored 275, two points behind the winner. James marked up 260 to come 51st and was the youngest competitor ever to qualify for the King's Prize finals. **Major Eric Cowan** of Montreal was 55th, **Cpl. J. H. Blais,** Montreal, 61st, and **S.Sgt. Martin Ostergaard,** of Calgary, 65th.

■ **Alexander Gordon Sampson,** formerly General Manager of *The Halifax Chronicle & Star* and a Director of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association for 18 years, was granted a special audience by the Pope at his summer palace near Rome. Now president of one of Canada's main wine-producing companies, Mr. Sampson is studying the European wine industry. When he returns he hopes to reform Canadian drinking habits. "Heavy consumption of alcohol without food has given Canadians a reputation for over-indulgence," he says. "But I doubt very much if the French, Spaniards or Italians drink less than Canadians. For them wine is as much a part of their daily lives as a good meal." He hopes to enlist temperance leaders in a "great educational campaign . . . which would lead Canadians to drink with European discipline."

The Lighter Side, which customarily appears on this page, will be resumed when Mary Lowrey Ross returns from vacation.

■ At the 68th Royal Canadian Henley at Port Dalhousie, Ont., last weekend **Jack Guest Jr.,** 17, son of Toronto's former Diamond Sculls holder, was the only triple winner among the 600 oarsmen taking part in the 4-day regatta. He won the high school, open quarter mile and Association singles. Experts think he's not too many years away from the Diamond Sculls crown.

■ With **Canadian births** up generally in 1949 by some 6,000, the highest per capita rate still appears to be at Deep River, Ont., the village where employees of Canada's Chalk River atomic energy project live. Says one National Research Council official: "No one, so far as is known, has ever suffered ill-effects from working at Chalk River."

■ The widows of the two men shot on June 24 after the Imperial Bank hold-up in Langton, Ont., are to share $18,500 from Canadian banks. The larger share, $15,500, will go to the younger and more needy of the two, **Mrs. William Goddyn,** mother of three. Her husband left no insurance, no home and some debts. **Mrs. Arthur Lierman's** husband was a real estate dealer, insurance man, landowner, and left a moderate estate. She will receive $3,000 from the Imperial Bank. "Good citizens, with a militant interest in law and order, they lost their lives pursuing a bank robber. We are glad to take care of the needs of their families arising from their sacrifices," said **J. U. Boyer** of Montreal announcing the gift.

THE VICTORIA STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

all. It has two bishops—Anglican Rt. Rev. Harold E. Sexton, Bishop of BC, who presides in the massive stone 13th-century, English-style Christ Church Cathedral (unfinished); and Roman Catholic Rt. Rev. John M. Hill, Bishop of Victoria, whose seat is the chaste, high-steepled 19th-century Gothic St. Andrew's Cathedral. Greater Victoria has nearly 17,000 Anglicans, 5,000 Catholics, large congregations in Presbyterian and United Churches and thousands of adherents of a variety of others.

Added population has enabled Victoria to give support of sorts to a symphony orchestra, conducted by the youthful Hans Gruber, a Viennese from Toronto. Victoria also gives good support to travelling road shows, provided they're good. ("Oklahoma!" played eight performances.) The city has an active little theatre group with 300 members. Cricket games in Beacon Hill Park attract a few spectators. But cries of "Well played, old boy!" are being drowned out this summer by the roar of 4,000 rabid baseball fans who acclaim, in the best U.S. fashion, their beloved professional Athletics.

An idol of Victoria is not a cricketer, but Lester Patrick, the white-thatched czar of hockey who is now owner of the Victoria Cougars.

Bruce Hutchison is probably Victoria's best-known writer. He refuses to budge from Victoria, lives in Saanich on a small fruit ranch, goes into the city proper every two months or so when his wife insists he get his hair cut. There are other writers living about the city, too. Occasionally Rosamond ("Kitty" and "Duchess Hotspur") Marshall slips into town from her retreat at Cobble Hill, 25 miles north of Victoria. Audrey Alexandra Brown writes fine poetry, but finds Canadians slow to recognize their creative people. Miss Brown and others like her take consolation from the story of Victoria's Emily Carr. She was looked upon in her native city as an outlandish old woman, until she died, when there developed a tremendous rush for her books and paintings.

But writer, retired businessman or retired farmer, taxi driver or what-have-you, Victorians are responsive to the currents that flow through the city and are tolerant of this gradual absorption of new atmospheres. True, Victoria, like other thriving cities on this continent, has been touched by the 20th century curse of frequently crowded stores and frequent traffic snarls. Still there is the antidote. If "peace" and "charm" can be used to describe a community that faces the usual problems of civic growth, then they can be used for Victoria. You can still find both qualities here.

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NOTICE

is hereby given that the London-Canada Insurance Company, Toronto, has been granted by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C.1242, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Earthquake Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. DOUGLAS COO,
President & Managing Director.
July 18, 1950.

"Certificate of Registry No. C 1241 has been issued authorizing Universal Reinsurance Company Limited of Amsterdam, Holland, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent."

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Dividend No. 122

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of August, 1950.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
SECRETARY

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
August 1st, 1950.

"Certificate of Registry No. C 1244 has been issued authorising The Nordisk Reinsurance Company Limited of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent."

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

New Hope for Arms Planning

U.S. and Canada Get Together This Week On Industrial Mobilization Plans

by Michael Barkway

ON AUGUST 8 four men will meet around a table in Ottawa. Their meeting might be the start of a joint Canadian-U.S. defence effort such as it took us most of the last war to attain. It could be the first step towards a co-ordinated industrial plan which would give Canadian industry its first clear chart of its wartime role. The four men are:

MICHAEL BARKWAY

From the United States: W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. By a recent presidential order, Mr. Symington has become directly responsible to the President for the civilian side of mobilization plans. He is responsible for "formulating current policies and programmes which will help the nation to achieve an adequate state of readiness".

Hubert E. Howard, Chairman of the Munitions Board. The Munitions Board is the agency within the Department of Defence responsible for co-ordinating the procurement of all the defence services.

From Canada: Harry J. Carmichael, Chairman of the Industrial Defence Board, former co-ordinator of production in the Department of Munitions and Supply, and prominent industrialist.

S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade & Commerce, who is in charge of co-ordinating all industrial preparedness planning.

These four individuals will be meeting together for the first time. They constitute what is called the Joint U.S.-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee. Their meeting was arranged before the Korean crisis. It would have been important anyway.

The Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee was born before either Mr. Symington or Mr. Howard knew anything about it. Its first meeting was held in June 1949. It then planned to meet every six months. At that time mobilization was thought of as something dramatic and sudden, which would take place on a hypothetical "M" day. The JIMC was an experimental attempt to see whether Canada and the U.S. could prepare joint plans for a wartime industrial mobilization.

At its first meeting it selected five subjects to start on. They were: forest products, chemicals and explosives, non-ferrous metals and minerals, the automotive industry, and administrative controls.

To some extent this was an arbitrary selection: it certainly was nothing like a complete list of the things needing study. But there were obvious reasons for the choice. The United States was particularly concerned about forest products because it is so largely dependent upon Canadian production.

For similar reasons the U.S. is also concerned about the supply of non-ferous metals from Canada.

Some co-ordination of administrative controls is of course vital to any co-ordinated production program. To take one example, if U.S. controls on steel are so administered that Canadian industry cannot get its requirements, almost the whole of Canadian war production might be stymied. In the same way Canadian controls on non-ferrous metals could seriously interfere with U.S. production.

Not Identical

It has never been suggested that the controls imposed in the two countries should be identical or even equal. Take the example of newsprint. An equal application of controls by the Canadian Government would mean that all users would be rationed on the basis of the consumption of newsprint per capita in Canada. This would leave U.S. publishers, who use much more newsprint per capita than in any other country in the world, screaming that the freedom of the press was in danger. The suggestion made in the preliminary studies of the Sub-Committees of the JIMC is that allocations as between the two countries should be enforced on a "fair and equitable" basis, rather than on one of numerical equality. In the same way the suggestion about controls is that they should be "parallel in effect and timing, but not necessarily in form."

The five sub-committee reports are ready for presentation to the August 8 meeting of the four top men. In addition there have been certain informal studies by interested groups on machine tools and a number of other subjects; but these have not yet reached the stage of formal reports.

It must be admitted that it has taken an unconscionable time to bring these five studies to completion. The main reason is that for many months both the National Security Resources Board and the Munitions Board in the United States were without effective heads. Mr. Howard was appointed to the Munitions Board early this year, Mr. Symington has held his post only for the last two months. In the absence of effective direction from the top, the two boards spent a great deal of time quarrelling over their respective jurisdictions.

Now at long last it seems possible to get things rolling. Mr. Symington has been given greater authority than the Chairman of the NSRB ever had before, and the Cabinet Members who form the rest of the board have been relegated to an advisory capacity. The jurisdictional disputes are well on the way to settlement, and the President's firm action over Korea has brought these problems out of the realm of hypothetical cases into that of highly practical, not to say urgent, decision.

—Globe and Mail

FROM CANADA: *Harry J. Carmichael of Industrial Defence Board.*

COORDINATOR: *S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, to coordinate Planning.*

The job of the Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee is no longer to prepare for some dim and distant "M" day which may never come. In the United States, if not yet in Canada, mobilization is now a gradual process which has already started.

The JIMC is of course just another committee. It cannot produce miracles. But it does bring together the top men who have the executive authority. It has the chance to lay down lines of development which could lead to sensible co-ordination, within the field it covers. This is admittedly only part of the whole production field. The plan of our industrial defence effort will not be clear until at least two other major steps are taken.

Major Steps

(1) We should be—and undoubtedly shall be—turning out arms and equipment not only for ourselves and the United States, but for our other allies under the Atlantic Pact. Not until the production and supply board of the North Atlantic countries has completed its planning, will we know what our European allies are going to require of us. Since Korea, the Canadian Government is prepared for the first time to make a contribution towards arming our Western European allies. We shall be a large jump ahead when we know what they want.

(2) The requirements from Canada of the U.S. armed services are still being worked out in Washington, and the JIMC has nothing to do with them. Their instructions from Defence Secretary Johnson before Korea were to make a list of items totalling between 15 and 25 million dollars a year which they could purchase here. An outline of our industrial capacity for war production was sent to Washington. Both the Government and industry are waiting to hear what the U.S. Armed Services want from us, and—since Korea, with all barriers down, it is likely to be much larger than it would have been.

It is too early to say that we are approaching a proper rationalization of the war production of the North American continent. But we are heading in that direction.

He Advises the Bankers

Reporter Knowles Stuck to His Guns And Today the Bankers Give Thanks

by R. U. Mahaffy

QUIET-VOICED, friendly Vernon Knowles, OBE, public relations adviser of the Canadian Bankers' Association, holds down one of the most important posts of its kind in Canada, but he is still accessible to the humblest reporter.

He hasn't forgotten his own days on "the street." Joining the Winnipeg *Telegram* in 1911, after being editorial writer on the Saskatoon *Capital* (now *The Star-Phoenix*), he rose from senior reporter to Gallery man at Ottawa, and then news editor. Eventually he became editor and general manager of *The Telegram*.

In 1924 he went to Florida as a 40 per cent partner in a Miami daily. Heading north to Canada again in 1929, he became executive editor of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*. For four years—from 1934 to 1937—he was Managing Editor of *The Toronto Star*.

But let us get back to what lies behind that friendliness. Knowles has the newspaperman's viewpoint because he has survived a full quota of professional crises during his own career. In Winnipeg he worked for one of the most colorful characters in Canadian journalism—Col. Garnet Clay Porter—and met a crisis head on.

It was during the Manitoba Parliament buildings scandal of 1914-16. Rather than accept dictation from a political big-wig, Knowles stuck by his guns, though he had a wife and new baby and no other job in sight.

As chief editor Porter had to take his sailing directions from a cross-grained Cabinet Minister. And Porter lived a life of torment from the inflictions of his Cabinet mentor.

Sound-Off

"One day that same mentor," recalls Knowles, "had undertaken to direct me as a reporter covering the investigating committee of the legislature. I told him where he could go. Back in the office, I found in the mail-rack one of those always terrifying notes—'See me—*G.C.P.*' With leaden heart and feet I made for the Colonel's office.

"'Siddaown,' commanded Col. Porter, a former Kentuckian. 'Have a seegar'—another characteristic gesture to the unfortunates in my position. He poked a foul Pittsburgh Stogie into my mouth and lighted it. Then it came, drawl and all:

"'Naow Knowles — *Mistuh* Knowles. Am I correctly infawmed that you, a representative of this papuh, today told . . . the Honorable ———, a Ministuh of His Majesty's Government in this province, to go to hell?'

"I gulped an answer: 'Yes, Colonel Porter, I did.'

"The Colonel turned in his swivel chair, sighed heavily, but instead of turning on the blasphemous fury for which he was noted, stuck out his hand and shook mine. 'Congratulations!' Then he telephoned the Minister that he had 'disciplined' me and all was well."

Some years later, after a spell on the Vancouver *Province*, Vernon Knowles became news editor of the Winnipeg *Telegram* under Editor Knox Magee. In 1920, Knowles was appointed editor and general manager and gamely tackled the job of trying to stem the tide of losses running in excess of $15,000 a month. He appointed able newspaperman Robert Lipsett as business manager. In less than a year the pair had cut losses to $2,000 a month. The price control on newsprint was taken off and it soared from $80 a ton to some $200; labor asked for higher wages and got them. Losses again climbed to $15,000 a month.

VERNON KNOWLES

Knowles advised the owners, Davidson & Smith, to sell. They did—to the Southams. Knowles went over to the Winnipeg *Tribune* to help merge circulations, became Managing Editor and stayed until 1924 when he went to Florida.

In Toronto, newspapermen still say that the *Mail and Empire* was the best-edited, best headlined, best-written, and best made-up newspaper in Toronto, if not Canada, when he was in charge.

After many years in Toronto, Vernon Knowles now occupies a job that keeps him alternating two years in Toronto, the next two in Montreal. He recently moved for his two years in Montreal. But good newspaperman that he is, it didn't take Knowles long to adjust himself to new surroundings—with bank executives or cub reporters.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE, which customarily appears on this page, will be resumed when Mr. Richards returns from vacation.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED

Another Year's Successful Trading

INCREASED AERO ACTIVITY

Satisfactory Overseas Business

The forty-third annual general meeting of Rolls-Royce, Ltd., was held on July 19 at the Midland Hotel, Derby.

Lord Hives (Management Director), who presided, expressed regret on behalf of all the shareholders at the absence of the Chairman, Mr. E. C. Eric Smith, due to illness, and said they would all wish him a speedy recovery.

The following is the chairman's statement which had been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, and was taken as read:—

The accompanying accounts cover your company's operations for the year 1949, and the overall picture which they present is one of another year's successful trading.

Motor-car Division

The motor-car division has suffered from the various restrictions to which I have referred previously. Devaluation produced an increase in the export orders, but to some extent this advantage was offset by the steady increases which had been occurring before and have continued since devaluation in the prices of many of the materials which we use.

Commercial and economic restrictions have not prevented us, however, from doing everything in our power to enhance the reputation already earned for our present range of Silver Wraith, Silver Dawn and Mark VI Bentley cars.

The Ministry of Supply has now specified our "B" range of engines for certain of their new combat vehicles. The motor-car division, on whom the task of producing these engines will fall, is busily engaged on the necessary organisation.

Aero Division

The Aero Division has experienced a further increase in activity, the outstanding feature of which has been the volume of business in overseas markets.

Technical Progress—In the civil field there has been a steady development of the Merlin installations, of which British Overseas Airways Corporation and Trans-Canada Air Lines now have substantial numbers in operation. Success in this field is measured by reliability and economy, and the achievement of these goals in the high performance engine requires unremitting effort on the part of design and development staff.

There has been steady development in the Dart gas turbine propeller engine, and the power rating of the engine specified for the Vickers "Viscount" shows a substantial increase since the prototype first flew. The reception which has been given to this particular aeroplane by the various air lines throughout Europe, including Scandinavia, confirms the opinions which we had already formed regarding the high standard of passenger comfort made possible by the use of the gas turbine engine.

Military Developments

In the military field the outstanding event has been the performance of the Avon engine in the "Canberra" light bomber, designed and manufactured by English Electric Company, Ltd. There is no doubt that more will be heard of this particular aircraft and engine combination as it finds its way into service beside the Meteor aircraft which, with our Derwent engine, continues to serve not only the Royal Air Force but also Western Union Powers and other allies in ever-increasing numbers.

The complex nature of the new family of engines of which the Avon is the forerunner places a high premium on fundamental research and design facilities, and it continues to be your company's policy to foster and strengthen these particular activities in parallel with the subsequent development work which follows the prototype stage. The rate of technical development has, until recently, presented problems to the production departments, but the last year has seen substantial progress in this field also. There is still scope for further ingenuity if the production costs of the engines of the future are to stand comparison with those of the established piston engines.

Our Glasgow factory has been maintained at a satisfactory level of activity. Particular attention continues to be given to the organisation of the speedy overhaul of piston engines, as this is an essential part of the service which must be offered to our many customers throughout the world.

Overseas Developments

Last year I referred to our collaboration with Messrs. Pratt and Whitney, and I am glad to say that this has continued most satisfactorily. The engines which Pratt and Whitney have developed from Rolls-Royce designs are already giving a good account of themselves in the Grumman "Panther" operated by the U.S Navy.

Nearer home, we continue to make a practical contribution to Western Union resources and Belgium and France have both made progress in the local manufacture of our engines.

During the year we have dealt with requests from many countries for advice and assistance in the establishment and use of their own engineering resources, and we believe that in these various conversations we have established considerable goodwill for the future.

Subsidiary and Associated Companies

Our subsidiary and associated companies have traded successfully.

Our Canadian company, whose results are of course affected by devaluation, continues to give practical effect to our policy of backing up overseas sales with technical service.

Rotol, Ltd., in which we are jointly interested with the Bristol Aeroplane Company, Ltd., has added to its activities by acquiring a 50 per cent interest in British Messier, Ltd., who are engaged on the development of undercarriages and hydraulic systems for aircraft.

Renfrew Foundries, Ltd., have been kept busy during the year, and their position shows still further improvement.

Accounts and Dividend

As regards the consolidated balance-sheet, it will be seen that there has been little change in the cash position. Increases in creditors and debtors are a natural result of the increased volume of business. The true increase in our inventories is not immediately apparent as it is to some extent offset by increased payments which we have received on account of work in hand. A comparison of the fixed assets with those of the previous year reflects our policy of providing our development and production facilities with the most up-to-date equipment necessary for these purposes.

In once again recommending the payment of a dividend at the same rate as last year, your directors have had regard to the present national position and to the future requirements of your company. The knowledge and experience which is continually being accumulated by our technicians can only be turned to good account where the resources for the continued development of both existing and new products are available, and your Board feels that this demand can best be met by a further increase in the balance of undistributed profits.

Good engines require, not only good individuals, but also a good team, for their production. In the case of your company the team is as good as the product and we thank every member of it for the part they play therein.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividend of 20 per cent, less tax, was approved.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

FOR some time the U.S. Government has been trying to push the "Buy American" act, or rider, off the books. The act has been a distinct handicap to defence planning. It requires the Government buy for public use only products produced in the U.S. It was a depression-born thing, and was clearly out of step with the combined defence plans of Atlantic Pact nations.

The Korean war has given opponents of the act new strength. The act has a loophole: it does not apply if it is found "inconsistent with the public interest" to confine Government buying to U.S. production. With stockpiles of strategic materials low, and with the growing U.S. need—even for peacetime uses — for Canadian metals (SN June 27), the limit to the application of the Act seemed to have been reached.

Waiving the "Buy American" act would clear the way for higher Canadian metal and other shipments to the U.S., but it wasn't going to start a new trend: it would accelerate a trend that had already started (See chart).

It would be, however, further indication that the multi-billion dollar defence expenditures of the U.S. were going to have direct effects on the Canadian economy. This would be in addition to the effects of accelerated Canadian defence expenditures.

Further effects on Canada could probably be expected from an across-the-board increase of imports by the Americans. American imports respond sharply to changes in income: so far, increased taxes in the States would mop up only about half the $10 billion increase in U.S. defence expenditures.

Advertising:

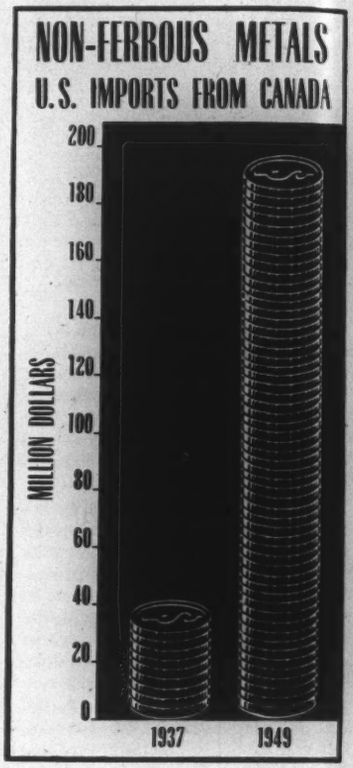
FULL MAGAZINE SERVICE

MAGAZINE publishers in Canada were stepping up the drive for the advertisers' dollars; comprehensive research data and service on the magazine medium were the factors. Two years ago the Magazine Publishers Association set up the Magazine Advertising Bureau of Canada. Last week in Toronto MAB moved into its own offices and appointed its first Manager. He is Duncan MacInnes, well-known author and able researcher and consultant in the marketing field.

In its semi-independent position, MAB can comprise not only members of the Publishers Association (which represents Canadian-edited magazines) but also publishers who print Canadian editions of U.S. magazines.

The Bureau will continue its earlier services, but they'll be on a bigger scale. Besides documenting and promoting the value of magazine advertising, it will give advertisers and agencies information about the magazine medium as a whole with lineage summary and complete research facilities.

D. M. Gowdy, business manager of *Maclean's* magazine, was recently elected Chairman of the Bureau. Other officers are David B. Crombie, advertising manager of *Reader's Digest* and *Selection du Reader's Digest*, Vice-Chairman; I. D. Carson, Periodical Press Association, Treasurer, and R. G. Scott, research manager, *Maclean's* and *Chatelaine*, Honorary Secretary.



—Kenneth Roberts

Exports:

DOLLARS TO SPEND

LAST month the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had reported British dollar earnings from Canada as satisfactory. Canadian imports from Britain had been higher throughout 1950 than they had been the year before. Big factor in the "earnings", however, was reduced British buying from Canada. That had accounted for about 90 per cent of the improvement in Britain's Canadian dollar position over the same period in 1949.

Last week there were signs that this kind of improvement had had its day: non-dollar suppliers (of lumber and newsprint particularly) had fallen far short of meeting Britain's needs. The Labor Government was authorizing Canadian dollar expenditure for additional purchases in Canada (SN Aug 1).

But British buyers of these products were not being treated as returning prodigals. Heavy U.S. demand had more than made up for the loss in sales to Britain. High demand had pushed up prices, so the British would not only be required to spend their accumulated dollar reserves, but would also have to spend them at a faster rate if they wanted to compete with Canadian and American buyers. This was likely to become increasingly expensive as defence outlays swelled North American buying power.

U.S. BUSINESS

Policy:

UP & DOWN

REYNOLDS Metals Co., which had complained to the Tariff Commission that an influx of Canadian aluminum was threatening the industry in the States, raised the price of the white metal one cent a pound last week. Two days later they rescinded the increase when other aluminum concerns failed to follow suit.

The Reynolds move had followed a general hike in prices earlier in the month. Industry observers attached considerable significance to the company's back-tracking action. They thought it would act as a restraining influence on possible price rises in other strategic metals: no company likes to go out on a limb and risk being left there alone.

Defence:

PLANT RESERVE

AMERICAN industry has a plant reserve today that was conspicuously lacking when a similar defence program was launched in 1940. Of 1,000 industrial plants of all kinds built in World War II, 468 have been kept under government control and 250 of these can be put on an immediate wartime footing when and if required.

An additional 200 plants are either in standby condition or are in civilian production with a contract stipulation that they could be converted to defence production within 120 days.

Seventy-five are aircraft plants with 36 of these owned by the government and another 39 in a national industrial plant reserve.

Thus the automobile industry is not under the same urgent pressure to convert to plane and tank production as it was in 1940. Yet car output will be restricted by shortages of steel and other essential metals and the projected total of 6,600,000 automobiles in 1950 now seems an ambitious forecast.

PLANNING

WITH Korea as a fillip, most U.S. manufacturers now know their plants will be busy well into 1952. Actual military orders on the nation's booming industrial machine have been insignificant. But with a defence economy at their heels, the steel, copper, zinc and aluminum industries are candidates for government production controls along with certain chemicals, nylon and electronic producers.

A psychological by-product is the hoarding of goods citizens think may be choked off later on, or priced higher. Incoming orders for both domestic and foreign motor cars have almost swamped automobile makers while an onslaught by housewives has temporarily wiped out the sugar supplies of many a grocery store.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve Board is working out proposed restrictions on instalment buying and other forms of consumer credit.

■ In a quick change in terminology, Washington officials are now characterizing as "reserves" the huge government-owned surpluses in butter, cheese, dried eggs, and dried milk.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
NORMAN J. DAWES, Vice-President
HUGH MACKAY HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY O. B. THORNTON, O.B.E., W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of the Company at 29th April 1950, and the results from the operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year, as shown in the Profit and Loss Account amounted to $608,184.63 compares with profits last year of $555,653.74.

The Company's plants are operating efficiently, machinery and equipment are, as far as practical, being kept up to date and adequate provision has been made for depreciation and obsolescence.

Depreciation charged in prior years in excess of the amount allowed for income tax purposes has been transferred to "Provision for Increased Cost of Replacing Fixed Assets." In addition, the Directors have considered it prudent to charge this year's operations with a further amount of $252,426.52 so that in due course a sufficient provision may be accumulated for such increased costs.

The Directors wish to express their appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the Company's officers, staff and employees during the year.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors,

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., 27th MAY, 1950.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 29th April, 1950

ASSETS

Current Assets:—		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 161,814.43	
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds with interest accrued—less reserve (Approximate Market Value $1,876,568.69)	1,618,683.69	
Accounts and Bills Receivable—less reserves	978,165.47	
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax	29,059.56	
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management—Raw Cotton, partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value whichever was the lower, less reserves. Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value	1,826,954.02	$4,614,677.17
Property:—		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off	13,600,712.70	
Less: Depreciation and Obsolescence provided	10,260,385.94	3,340,326.76
Investments:—		
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies (Estimated realizable value as of this date $961,686.90)	222,160.26	
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued	15,161.89	
(Approximate Market Value $15,385.89)		237,322.15
Deferred Charges:—		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.		75,104.77
		$8,267,430.35

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:—		
Accounts and Bills Payable	$ 285,647.24	
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages	469,953.15	
Provision for Municipal and other Taxes	521,978.93	
Bond Interest Accrued	10,949.32	
Provision for balance of Bonds due 1st February 1951	553,050.00	$1,851,478.64
Deferred Liabilities:—		
For Machinery and Equipment Purchases		48,540.34
First Mortgage Bonds:—		
Authorized	$3,000,000.00	
Issued: Series "A" 4½% Bonds due 1st February 1951	1,000,000.00	
Less: Funds deposited with Trustee for Bondholders and Provision for balance of Bonds	1,000,000.00	
Provision for Research, Plant Improvements and Contingencies		1,000,000.00
Provision for Increased Cost of Replacing Fixed Assets		1,200,000.00
Capital Stock:—		
Authorized:— 525,000 shares of No Par Value		
Issued:— 349,515 shares fully paid		2,000,000.00
Earned Surplus:—		
General Reserve	500,000.00	
Balance as at 29th April 1950	1,667,411.87	2,167,411.87
		$8,267,430.35

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Director
NORMAN J. DAWES, Director

MONTREAL, 26th MAY 1950

Verified as per our report of this date.
(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 29th April, 1950

Net Profit for the year ended 29th April 1950 before providing for the undernoted items		$2,034,959.98
Revenue from Investments		62,606.75
Profit on Sale of Investments		5,175.00
		2,102,640.73
Depreciation on Property and Plant	556,957.64	
Bond Interest	45,000.00	
Directors' Fees	6,160.00	
Legal Fees	7,213.49	
Executive Salaries	46,608.50	
Provision for Government Taxes	580,000.00	
Provision for increased cost of replacing Fixed Assets	252,426.52	1,494,456.15
Balance of Profit for the Year Transferred to Surplus Account		608,184.63

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 29th April, 1950

Balance at Credit 30 April 1949		$1,379,682.88
Add:—		
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		29,059.56
Depreciation provided in prior years not allowed by taxing authorities		947,573.43
Balance of Profit for the Year ended 29th April 1950		608,184.63
		2,964,500.35
Deduct:—		
Provision for Increased Cost of replacing Fixed Assets	947,573.43	
Dividends paid	349,515.00	1,297,088.43
		$1,667,411.87

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Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, sports, hobbies, homemaking, local, church and club activities, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of cheques for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

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YOUTH AT THE WHEEL

IT MAY have come as a shock to the public to learn that drivers under 25 are involved in a disproportionately large number of traffic accidents. This fact is well known in the insurance business, and is attested by the claim files of the companies. Last year, while these young drivers comprised but 20 per cent of all drivers, they were involved in 30 per cent of the fatal accidents and 27 per cent of all accidents.

This tragic toll caused by young drivers, which until recently aroused no unusual amount of attention outside insurance circles, has now become of grave concern to youth leaders, educators and safety councils. Of course it is recognized that not all these young persons are dangerous drivers: that makes it tougher to deal with the situation. Actually only a small percentage of drivers in the 15-24 years age group are causing accidents in such numbers as to give this group its high accident and fatality record.

It is admitted that the problem is a complex one, and that its solution will come only when parents, educators, law enforcement authorities and other interested groups work together on a united front to prevent these accidents. A valuable contribution to this end has been made by the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., in a report by prominent persons interested in youth and traffic safety.

Its title is "A Report on What Can Be Done About Teenicide." "Teenicide" is a word coined by the company to designate death caused by automobile drivers under 20 years of age; death which is usually the result of recklessness or immature judgment. As it is recognized that the driving habits formed in the teens are carried over into later years, the word "teenicide" by usage includes the actions of drivers in the 15 to 24 age group.

According to a high police authority whose views are quoted, too many drivers have a dangerous contempt for traffic regulations. Police records show that 57 per cent of the drivers involved in fatal accidents last year were violating a traffic regulation at the time of the accident. Speeding constituted 25 per cent of these violations and was the cause of 1 out of every 3 fatalities. Driving on the wrong side of the road and violating the right-of-way were other infractions leading to fatalities.

In his opinion, the problem of the young driver can be licked if parents will set an example of willing compliance with traffic regulations, and instill in their children a respect for the law and the officers who enforce it.

Another authority, while admitting that the under 25 age group are the worst drivers on the road today, considers it unfair to blame the youngsters for not being good drivers when they have never received a properly planned course of instruction. His solution is driver education courses in high schools, conducted by trained personnel on the same basis as other high school courses.

A leading government insurance department official reports that one of the most frequent complaints received is that automobile insurance rates are too high, although most people realize that it is the high accident record of drivers that keeps the rates high. In his view, drivers under 25 are in a position to do more to reduce the accident record than any other group of drivers because, unfortunately, they have far more than their share of accidents. They can be made the best drivers—not the worst—if sufficient effort is directed to the task.—*George Gilbert*

WET HELIUM

A $25,000 MACHINE known as a helium cryostat, has been installed at the National Research Council's Ottawa laboratories. It liquefies helium at -459° Fahrenheit—14 times colder than the temperature required to freeze water. It will produce more helium in an hour than has ever been produced in Canada before.

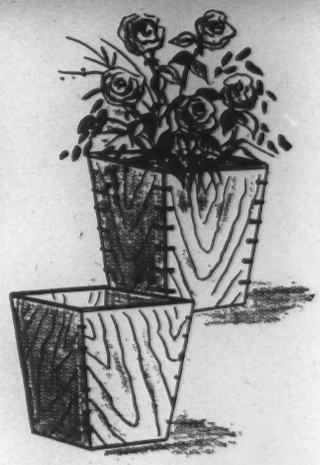
Around the Home ...

OLD PICTURE FRAMES

TRANSFORMED INTO SHADOW BOXES— AND A SMALL SERVING TABLE.

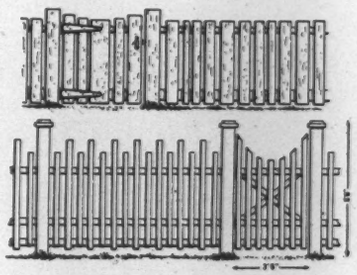
WOODEN COVERS FOR FLOWER POTS.

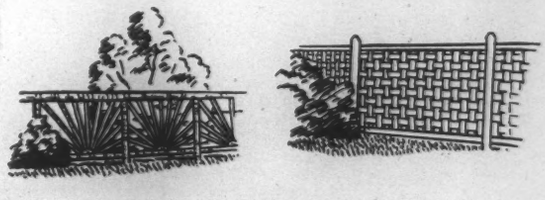
MEASUREMENTS (FOR SMALL PLANTS WHIGH COME IN FOUR OR FIVE INCH POTS)
TOP - 6¼" WIDE
BASE - 4" WIDE
HEIGHT - 6"
IT IS OPTIONAL WHETHER A BOTTOM IS USED OR NOT.



LOW FENCES

INCH PINE - DRESSED ALL SIDES. POST ABOUT 5' HIGH, SET IN CONCRETE FOR STRENGTH. WHERE WOOD IS BELOW GROUND TREAT WITH A WOOD PRESERVATIVE TO PREVENT ROT.





OTHER FENCE IDEAS

TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

WHEN cleaning out the attic, don't throw away that huge picture of Uncle Abner—well, not the frame anyway! I've seen old picture frames put to such uses as shadow boxes, coffee tables and serving trays. To make a shadow box, simply build a little depth with plywood, or insert shelves for small ornaments and tiny plants.

High fences are seldom now required—but low ones certainly can be friendly and attractive. My neighbour and I are building a new one between us.

Struggling with a poor lawn? You'll find a lawn spike like the one illustrated a valuable asset.

Noted recently how some friends had strikingly enhanced the beauty of their potted plants by enclosing the flower pots in attractive plywood containers, painted to harmonize with the room's colour scheme.

• • • • •

For more information on these and other ideas—write Tom Gard, MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

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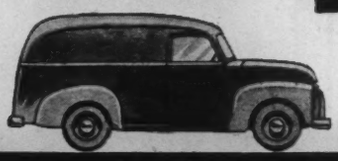
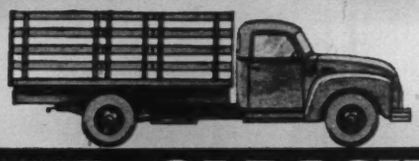


A MODEL



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